The China Press
大陸報

Weather

Overcast and cold weather. The maximum temperature yesterday was 46.8 and the minimum 29.1, the figures for the corresponding day last year being 51.4 and 37.9.

The Mail Due

MAILS for U. S. and Europe, Pres. McKinley, 2 p.m. tomorrow.
FROM U. S. and Europe, Str. Pres. Jefferson, Dec. 9.
FOR Europe via Suez, Str. Sarpedon, Dec. 5.
FROM Europe via Suez, Str. Khiva, Dec. 5.

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Dollar and Taels

The Native Banks Money Still Tight No Immediate Relief

IT is a matter for regret that the constructive scheme of the Chinese bankers' Association that all Chinese banks, whether modern or native, should adopt only a silver dollar reserve and not a dual one of taels and dollars, as at present practised by the native banks, should not have been accepted by the native bankers. Prejudices die hard in every clime, and it is not to be wondered at that the novelty of the suggestion should have operated against its acceptance. Of course, it is quite likely that the matter will be pressed home in future years by the Chinese modern banking institutions in the country, but for the time being, at any rate, it looks as if it is not going to be adopted by the Native Bankers' Guild. A meeting of these folks was held last week to consider the proposal of the Chinese Bankers' Association made in writing by the Chairman, Mr. Shen, of the Bank of Communications.

It must be confessed that not a single convincing argument had been proferred by the native bankers against the scheme. The plea put forward is that, if the native banks were to discard the tael as a standard, it would not make matters easy for the banks in general as the public would not tender hard silver dollars but offer currency notes. The market would, therefore, be flooded with notes, and the Shanghai money market would be converted into a paper mart. To some extent this is true. Undoubtedly it would not become so when the Shanghai Mint begins to function.

The adoption of a uniform currency, namely of silver dollars, cannot but be advantageous to all banks, for they would not be compelled to carry stocks of sycee and silver dollars. As we have seen in this instance, when supplies of silver bars fall below the watermark acute stringency sets in. At least with a fixed parity established between the tael and the dollar the situation could always be handled more easily than in the present instance, when relief can only come with speedy arrivals on the Shanghai market of bar silver.

However conservative the members of the Native Bankers' Guild might be, they surely cannot fail to recognise the advantages that would accrue to the trade in general by falling into line with the other Chinese banks in the establishment of a fixed parity between the tael and dollar. It is probably material profit that precludes them from adopting it, as these institutions earn a good income by the exchange of dollars into taels. With a fixed parity this would be lost and the native banks would have to do a larger business every year to make up this loss. In the ordinary circumstances we would expect the Guild to place the public weal before their pockets, and an honest attempt made to avoid such monetary crises as has been experienced in Shanghai this year. Probably, in the course of time, when this plan has been turned over in their minds more often in the interval, the native bankers will recognise the utility of same.

It is argued that the Chinese modern banks could have brought pressure to bear upon the Native Bankers' Guild to accept the outlines of the plan, but they wisely did not do so. Very large sums of money had been loaned during this stringent period by the Chinese modern banks and by the Bank of China to the native banking institutions so as to enable them to meet the situation with ease. The Bank of China alone advanced five millions taels. This spirit of co-operation is a happy feature in the whole drama, and it is hoped that the feeling of mutual friendship that still exists between the two sections of the banking world of Shanghai will bring the realisation of the scheme nearer than any amount of coercion.

The situation has been somewhat remarkable. In such circumstances, with money greatly in demand and the vaults of the local banks almost depleted of sycee, we would have expected some central bank in the country to render assistance and relieve the position. The Bank of England, for instance, would never have allowed such a condition to prevail in the London market for a day. One of the schemes it would have resorted to would have been the raising of the discount rate, thereby attracting more money into the market.

The central bank in China is certainly the Bank of China, but we cannot compare the Bank of England with the Bank of China. The Bank of England controls the money market of the whole of England, whereas the Bank of

(Continued on Page 5)

FASCISTI IN ITALY PLAN RECOGNITION FOR MOSCOW

No Obstacles Now, Is Viewpoint Of Mussolini

MISSION IN ROME

Trade Relations Are Italy's Object, He Says

(Reuter's service)

Rome, Nov. 30.—Signor Mussolini announced in the Chamber of Deputies today that the Government was not opposed to recognition of the Soviet Government of Russia.

Signor Mussolini remarked that a mission from Moscow was at present in Rome. Italy's precise object with it was to establish normal commercial relations between Russia and Italy. Negotiations, which had reached a favorable stage, had not been influenced by political considerations but they necessarily proceeded slowly. He admired the pedantry of the Russians because they were zealous defenders of all the interests of their country.

Intellectual relations between the two peoples were excellent. The only European press which was sympathetically disposed towards Italy during the Corfu days was the press of Moscow. Recognition of the Soviet, the Premier declared, was advantageous to Italy. The Italian Government by it restored political and diplomatic comity of the Western nations to the Russian Government, which would reciprocate by granting in a commercial treaty concessions of raw materials which were greatly needed by Italy.

GOVERNOR HIT IN INDICTMENT AS EMBEZZLER

Indiana Chief Executive Facing Criminal Charges

(Reuter's Service)

Indianapolis, Nov. 30.—The Grand Jury has indicted Governor McCray of Indiana on charges of forgery and embezzlement.

The investigations into Governor McCray's financial transactions were begun by the Marion County Grand Jury last month but the investigation was surrounded with secrecy from its inception. The list of witnesses included many bankers from Indianapolis and other cities in the State.

Another phase of the Governor's financial tribulation is involuntary bankruptcy proceedings against him by three Fort Wayne banks.

Robert Dollar Company And Admiral Line Combine All Offices In Far East Ports

Operating Merger Makes Shipping Organization Largest In The Pacific With 44 Passenger And Freight Vessels Girdling Globe

Mr. J. Harold Dollar head of the Dollar interests in the Far East and vice-president of the Admiral-Oriental Line announced yesterday that effective on Tuesday there would be a merger of the Admiral-Oriental and Robert Dollar lines in the Orient which would give the combined services a fleet of 46 passenger and freight vessels, making it the largest steamship combine in the Pacific.

Mr. Dollar's announcement followed several conferences with his father, Captain Robert Dollar, who has just come to Shanghai to make final plans for the new Dollar round-the-world service, and resulted, Mr. Dollar told a representative of THE CHINA PRESS last night, through increased business from the operation of their seven new "522" type vessels and a desire to give a better and more systematized service.

Under the new service the Admiral-Dollar interests will have a passenger ship in Shanghai every five days and a freighter every four days. The sun will never set in any Far Eastern port without setting on one of their vessels.

BETTER SERVICE

"Heretofore," Mr. Dollar said, "the Dollar lines have specialised in freight whilst the Admiral-Oriental line, while handling a large portion of the freight that crosses the Pacific, has been one of the biggest and best of the passenger services. In combining offices throughout the Far East we will be better able to serve business intersts in every way. Extra expense from the operation of two offices in each port will be done away with, and through our reorganisation we will be able to handle the passenger and freight business with practically the same staffs as now make up the two services.

The general offices of the Dollar lines will continue to be located in Shanghai, Mr Dollar said, and would manage the operation of the 46 ships of the combined services. In addition the Far Eastern offices will maintain affiliations with other Dollar interests on the Pacific Coast which will give them in reality a fleet of over 100 vessels on which to transport passengers and freight to almost any point in the world.

SEPARATE OFFICES

The official and personnel will be unchanged, according to tentative plans, but the passenger and freight offices will be separated. All passenger business will be handled from the present Admiral line offices at the corner of Nanking and Kiangse Road, and all freight business will be handled from the present Dollar

(Continued on Page 2)

THIRTY HERE WILL UNDERGO GOAT GLAND OPERATIONS

Many Chinese Seek Fountain Of Youth

BY LARRY LEHRBAS

Thirty Shanghai men and women, mostly elderly Chinese with a desire to renew their youthful vitality for the benefit of future generations, but including a liberal sprinkling of foreigners, are planning to undergo goat-gland transplanting operations at the hands of Dr. John R. Brinkley, the Ponce de Leon of the medical profession, when the noted surgeon arrives in Shanghai next week, it has been learned by THE CHINA PRESS.

Dr. Brinkley has already been in communication with several of his prospective patients and before sailing for the Orient from Honolulu actually completed arrangements for several of them to be the first subjects of his rejuvenation operations immediately after his arrival here.

Announcement that the famous 'Burbank of humanity' was coming to Shanghai has created considerable stir among Chinese who, while venerating old age more than any other people in the world, nevertheless, because of the ancestral worship angles of their civilization are especially keen concerning having their lost youth and energy restored to them if possible. A number of prominent Chinese, now in the twilight of their years, are reported to be anxiously awaiting

(Continued on Page 5)

Christmas Money Story Contest For The Children

THE CHINA PRESS begs to announce that $100.00 in prizes will be given to school children between the ages of 10 and 16 who write the best Christmas stories for this newspaper,

The stories will be published daily in THE CHINA PRESS and also in the forth coming Christmas Number of the Sunday CHINA PRESS, to be issued on December 16.

The children are to be separated into classes, Junior and Senior.

Junior Children: 10, 11 and 12 years old.

Senior Children: 13, 14, 15 and 16 years old.

In the Junior class the stories must run from 500 to 1,000 words.

In the Senior class the stories must run from 700 to 1,500 words.

The prizes in each class will be the same.

First prize: $25.00.

Second prize: $15.00.

Third prize: $10.00.

All the stories must be in the office of THE CHINA PRESS by noon on Friday, December 14.

Contestants, therefore, are not given very much time and all intending to compete are urged to start early on their compositions.

The stories must be written on one side of the paper, must be in ink and must be legible Typewriters may be used by the contestants.

The stories must have something to do with Christmas. The scene must be laid in China. Anecdotes are not wanted. This is a short story contest—a fiction contest. Each story must have characters and a plot.

In addition to the prizes offered, a total of $100.00, THE CHINA PRESS will pay $5.00 for each story used.

Special Note: We have a surprise party for all children competing and for their parents, too. It's a secret just now.

LABOR OFFERS CONCESSION ON CAPITAL LEVY

Will Drop Scheme If Proved Impracticable, Says Ramsay MacDonald

(Reuter's Service)

London, Nov. 30.—Very great interest has been introduced into the election campaign by a statement ascribed to Mr. Ramsay Macdonald at Aberavon that the Labor Party would drop the capital levy if it were proved unworkable and impracticable by Treasury officials.

Chinese Go To Study Canadian Transportation

Five Chinese of the staff of the Chinese Government railways were among the passengers sailing on the Empress of Russia yesterday for Vancouver, where they will begin a study of the transportation systems of Canada under the auspices of the Canadian Pacific and the Canadian National railways.

The students are Mr. T. Y. Chen of Fukien, Mr. Y. L. Chen of Canton, Mr. F. C. Fan of Kiangsu, Mr. Tsui Lee of Canton, and Mr. S. N. Ying of Kiangsu.

QUENCH FIRES OF HATRED, AMERICA'S PLEA TO EUROPE

DUAL PROBE OF GERMANY PLANNED BY COMMISSION

Two Committees Of Experts Will Be Appointed

VOTE UNANIMOUS

Means For Stabilizing German Currency Is Sought

(French Wireless through Reuter)

Paris, Nov. 30.—The Reparations Commission at a meeting this afternoon unanimously decided on the appointment of two expert committees, chosen amongst the Allied and Associated Powers, the first charged with seeking means to balance the German budget and to stabilise the currency, and the other with seeking means to estimate and bring about the return to Germany of the capital sent abroad.

(Reuter's Service)

Paris, Dec. 1.—The newspapers are very pleased with the unanimous decision of the Reparations Commission. They declare that the Entente is once more cemented. The Oeuvre says that the conciliatory attitude of Sir John Bradbury is particularly valuable in view of the prospect of an agreement with regard to Tangier and Morocco and the Italo-Spanish flirtation.

It is noteworthy, a semi-official statement says, that the question of payments from the Ruhr was not discussed because it was a tacit mutual agreement to avoid any discussion likely to cause conflict between the different schools of thought with regard to methods.

(Reuter's Service)

Paris, Nov. 30.—A semi-official statement expresses the hope that the unanimity of the decision of the Reparations Commission will encourage the United States to send representatives to the committees of experts. The members of the committees will be appointed next week. The Reparations Commission will fix the next payments to be demanded from Germany when the committees have completed their labors. One of the committees will investigate means of balancing the budget and stabilising currency and the other will investigate means of valuing or causing to return to Germany her vanished capital. The significance of today's decision lies in the fact that it is the first time since January 11, when the decision was taken to occupy the Ruhr, that the Reparations Commission has taken an unanimous decision with regard to Germany.

(French Wireless through Reuter)

Paris, Nov. 30.—The French press emphasises the importance of the publication by the Daily Mail of a reply by Mr. Baldwin to a British industrialist declaring that the present Government would make every effort to consolidate the Entente by conciliating British and French interests.

COMPETITION OF EAST IS FEARED BY ARCHBISHOP

Physical Resources Of Asia Becloud Horizon, He Asserts

(Reuter's Service)

London, Nov. 30.—The Archbishop of York in the course of a speech at Hull today asked what was going to happen when the world's center of gravity shifted from Europe to Asia and the inexhaustible physical resources of the East, backed up by Western civilisation, clouded the horizon.

If there was nothing to control their natural instinct of self-aggrandisement, if the same state of industry came in the East as had made great profits at the beginning of the nineteenth century possible, then the whole of the industries of Britain would be wiped out.

Heads Of The New Russian Union

Above: M. Kalinin & G. I. Petrovsky
Below: A. G. Cherviyakov & N. Narimanov

Michael Kalinin is President of the new Russian Federation of states. He is known as the Peasant President. In spite of his rise he has never lost his close personal connection with the village in which he was born. One-time kitchen boy for a Russian baroness, he is now touring the Far Eastern provinces of Russia, where he receives ovations every where. Narimanov Narimanov, a Tartar, is President of the Republic of Transcaucsia, one of the republics in the Russian Federation. A. G. Cherviyakov, President of the Republic of White Russia, is acting as head of the Federation while Kalinin is on his tour. G. I. Petrovsky, a member of the Duma from 1912 to 1914, is President of the Ukraine Republic, a member of the Federation.

For A Pleasant Week-End Try The Railway Station

By Irene Corbally Kuhn

Some time, when we have a week-end we don't know what to do with and just want to have a quiet time in town, we'll spend it in and around the Shanghai-Nanking railway station watching Chinese commuters and long-time travellers indulging in the great sport of riding in the choo-choo. Of course, not everyone who buys a ticket is embarking on a week-end holiday. In fact, most of them, it would appear, are going to the ancestral homes in "Ningpo, more far," and some even farther than that, to judge from the rush business the baggage man does.

Consider the group on the platform. There are papa, grandpapa, mamma and 2 year old Sunny Jim who is all dressed up in fourteen layers of old blankets and inherited coats that have gone to seed and have been made into nice swaddling clothes for him. He is wearing, besides, his fool-the-devil silver dog collar, an earring, a bracelet and some other whatnots of infantile femininity with which fond parents who don't trust the devils adorn their favorite sons.

Papa, who is a fairly husky coolie when he is not an important traveller, sits patiently but determinedly atop his bundle of bedding which he has plumped down on the station platform. He is wearing all the clothes he has ever owned and a vacant expression which defies anyone to explain to him what this is all about. His head and head-piece are alike fantastic. The former is a study in very amateur barbering, while the "lid" is a good example of what the well-dressed man will not wear this season. From his stolid immobility of countenance and position one gathers the impression that if he moves a muscle or speaks a word he will be speared on the business end of a bayonet and exhibited as a horrible example of what may happen to anyone who dares disturb the Sabbath calm of the busy station.

ANOTHER MYSTERY

How so many people, Chinese at that, can pass a given spot and make so little noise is another of Shanghai's mysteries. A railway station is generally a good imitation of a madhouse on Violent Day. If it isn't the frantic females who have two minutes to make a train and find the money for the ticket among the powder puff, lipstick, rouge box, eyebrow pencil, tweezers, handkerchief, coupons, raffle tickets, old letters, cards, samples of cloth, ribbons, snapshots, keys, nail file, pocket mirror, memoranda, shopping list, veil, pins, gloves, fountain pen, buttons, cigarette case, emergency toothbrush and other necessities of everyday life inside the pocketbook which also, incidentally, contains some money, it is the methodical (?) males who clutter up the place and keep the noise going.

Place either one or both of these typical travellers in a line at the ticket office, multiply them by every third person in the line, and you'll have the answer to why there is so much low-breathed profanity in a railway station. Besides these, however, there are the following contributing factors to the noise in most depots which, strangely enough, is absent in China:

1 One small lost child, crying shrilly, "mamma, mamma,

(Continued on Page 2)

U. S. FOREIGN POLICIES ARE OUTLINED BY SECY. HUGHES

Integrity Of China And Far East Is Aim

NO REPARATIONS

Prosperous France, United Germany All U. S. Seeks

(Reuter's Service)

Philadelphia, Nov. 30.—Mr. Hughes, the Secretary of State, in the course of an address on the centenary of the Monroe Doctrine, outlined its history and explained how the policy harmonised with the other policies of the nation, including the open door and the integrity of China and the Far East.

He declared that the United States had emerged from the war with the same aims as it went in. The United States, though victors, did not seek territory or general reparations. It desired to see France prosperous and secure, her wounds healed and her just demands satisfied, and Germany united and prosperous and making amends to the full extent of her power. The United States wished to see the area of hatred quenched.

The United States, Mr. Hughes stated, was still opposed to alliances and refuse to commit itself in advance to unknown contingencies. It reserved judgment to act as its sense of duty permitted. It requested fair and equal opportunities in the mandated territories as the Allies had acquired them through American aid. The United States desired to co-operate in the peaceful settlement of questions which were justifiable.

In conclusion Mr. Hughes said that the United States would shortly negotiate a series of most-favored nation treaties with the Latin American nations, not for preferential treatment but for equal opportunities with any other power.

Monroe Doctrine Applies To All

(BY UNITED PRESS)

Philadelphia, Nov. 30.—Secretary of State Charles Evans Hughes, speaking here today at a celebration commemorating the centenary of the Monroe doctrine, declared that the American conception of the doctrine had altered since its original announcement.

While the Monroe doctrine, as originally promulgated applied only to European nations, Mr. Hughes said, America now insists that it is equally applicable to all non-American powers. The inference was plain that Japan was meant.

Secretary Hughes also said that America will oppose acquisition of territory through the transfer dominion or sovereignty by any means. In this he was apparently again referring to purchase territory in South America.

British Officer Honored For Work In Japanese Quake

(Reuter's Service)

London, Nov. 30.—Surgeon-Commander W. P. Hingston has been appointed a Companion of the Bath in recognition of his gallant conduct and valuable services last September when the Royal Naval sick quarters at Yokohama were destroyed by fire and earthquake and he was the direct means of saving the lives of a large number of refugees who had sought escape from the fire in the hospital grounds.

The Meritorious Service Medal has been awarded to William Bilton, C. R. Eyles and A. G. Richards.

MISSION GROUP IN LONDON HITS OPIUM TRAFFIC

Society Calls Attention To Widespread Increase In Growth Of Poppy

(Reuter's Service)

London, Nov. 30.—The London Missionary Society today adopted a resolution declaring that military greed in many places in China was requiring the people to plant opium even against their own wishes, that the habit of opium-smoking was everywhere increasing among officials, scholars and merchants, that areas where opium had never been grown before were producing their quota, that punishment was being inflicted not on those dealing in the traffic but on those refusing to do so, and that every means should be taken to call public attention to the grave situation.

The Society also passed a resolution appealing to the Christian Church to unite with missionaries in China to pray that the Church of China may be saved from contamination from the evil.

The resolution was sent to the Foreign Office and the League of Nations.

Robert Dollar Co. And Admiral Line Combine Offices

(Continued from Page 1)

offices in the Dollar building on Canton Road.

Mr. Earl F. Townsend, Oriental manager for the Admiral Line, will retain his present position and also take charge of traffic for the Dollar line with offices in the Dollar building. Mr. George J. McCarthy, assistant general passenger agent for the Admiral Line, will take charge of the passenger business, and freight traffic will be handled by Mr. C. A. Perkes and Mr. Don Tinling. Mr. McCarthy is at present on leave but will be back in Shanghai toward the end of the month.

In Yokohama the Admiral Line will act as agents for the Dollar Line with Mr. F. C. Thompson in charge in their temporary offices on Satsuma-cho, constructed since their old offices were destroyed in the earthquake. In Kobe the present offices will be combined with Mr. E. W. Latie as agent, and a separate lumber offices will be maintained by the Robert Dollar Company.

OTHER CHANGES

In Hongkong the present offices will also be combined with Mr. E. L. Matteson, formerly agent for the Admiral Line there, as agent, and a separate lumber office in charge of Mr. Ray Gunn. Mr. H. M. Cavender will be in charge of the combined offices in Manila, and Mr. T. J. Cokely, the present Dollar agent in Singapore, will be in charge of the combined offices there.

In general, Mr. Dollar said, the present personnel of the lines would be retained although a few transfers might be found necessary in the future.

Forty-four ships will be operated by the combined services, including the seven new "522" President liners which were recently purchased by Captain Dollar. The first round-the-world ship will arrive in Shanghai on January 29, to be followed a month later by another, and after that round-the-world liners will arrive every two weeks.

BIG FLEET

In addition the new combine will operate five passenger and 12 freight vessels to Seattle at present operated by the Admiral-Oriental Line, five freighters to San Francisco, Los Angeles and Puget Sound at present operated by the Dollar Line, seven round-the-world passenger and freight vessels and five round-the-world freighters now of the Dollar Line, and five freighters to New York via Panama, and seven freighters to Continental Europe and the United Kingdom, at present operated by the Admiral Line for the Barber Steamship Company.

The Dollar Line also operates a large fleet of vessels from coast to coast through the Panama Canal, and the Admiral Line has a fleet touching all Pacific Coast ports, which will operate in close union with the new combine in the Far East, making it by far the largest organisation with ships in the Pacific Ocean.

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The Very Latest in
JOHN B. STETSON
VELOUR HATS
in Six Shades
Do your Picking while the Stock Lasts and Avoid Disappointment
Sizes 6⅞ to 7⅝
Note the address
SILBERMAN'S
Opp. Astor House

Mlle. Clemenceau To Write Fashions

Mlle. Jung Clemenceau, of Paris, youngest daughter of the former Premier of France, has made arangements to collaborate with Miss Mabel Theresa Bonney, a young American writer, who has won honors abroad, on a series of fashion articles for the leading American publications. She will aid Miss Bonney in collecting the material and designs for the fashion articles, which will appear in 300 periodicals.

Correspondence

CROWDED TRAMS

Editor, THE CHINA PRESS.

Dear Sir.—Of all the many suggestions that have appeared in the press regarding the amelioration of crowded trams, none is so simple and practical as the following one, accordingly I trust both the S.M.C. and the Tramway Co. will cooperate in putting it into operation.

"That any passenger not having a seat in either of the Compartments must pay a fare of 50 cents."

Yours etc.

WIT.

Shanghai, Dec. 1, 1923.

SPEAKING OF HOWLERS

Editor, THE CHINA PRESS.

Dear Sir.—It is the fact that the people here in Shanghai have very little interest in the problem of Korea, a small nation. But from time to time some news concerning the Koreans has appeared in the local papers which demanded the attention of the readers. Sometimes the news was based on the facts, but sometimes I find that the reports were groundless and consequently they caused misunderstandings of the conditions in Korea.

I am not going to say all the grievous things that I witnessed during a visit to Korea this summer. Except the fact that only the changes in name are not the real changes. The thing that I am going to tell here is the greatest joke I ever heard, illustrating the result of so called changes or improvements introduced by the Japanese government during recent years.

We all know that the government brought about 3,000 Japanese policemen into Korea last year to improve, as they declared, the administration of Korea and its people. They, as well as the native policemen, had a "common sense" test last month under the direction of the head police in Seoul. Some of their answers published in the "Police reports" are so wonderful that it is worth while to read them once over. Below are some of the answers they gave to the questions.

1. Tsao Kun (President of China) is a member of the Korean Provisional Government in Shanghai who was arrested in Seoul last spring on the charge of importing pistols and bombs into Korea to destroy the government buildings and to assassinate the chief governors in Korea.

2. Kasiwara (the chief public procurator of the local court in Seoul) is one of the members of the conspirators who were arrested in Tokio recently.

3. Neibo (The chief of the police department of the viceroy's office in Seoul) is the chief of the socialists in Tokio and is the general business manager of the Kokusui Party.

4. Kimm Sa-kwok (One of the Korean native socialists) is the name of a very covetous country like United States of America.

5. Kimm Yak-sue (a native anarchist) is a kind of medicine used chiefly as a toilet soap.

6. Lenin (in Russia) is a kind of poison and is very effective to kill rats.

7. Propaganda is a kind of cheap cloth for summer suits.

We have read this and, I think, you can easily guess how far so-called improvement would be accomplished by such imaginative (?) brains.

Thank you for your precious space that is given to me. Yours truely,

Y. S. CHU.

FIRE INSURANCE LIFE
INCREASED FAMILY RESPONSIBILITIES DEMAND INCREASED LIFE INSURANCE
Talk with
Bruce S. Jenkins
THE PERSONAL SERVICE MAN AT THE A.A.U.
CENTRAL 1944 15 NANKING ROAD
MARINE PASSENGER BAGGAGE MOTOR CAR

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For A Pleasant Week-End Try The Railway Station

(Continued from Page 1)

I want my mamma."

2. Ditto. crying shrilly "papa, papa." ditto;

3. Several parents, minus rubber heels, running madly to and fro on the stone floor shouting

a. Claude

b. Maude!

c. Willie!

4. (Substitute any male or female names desired).

4. An information desk entirely surrounded by loud questioners all of them asking

a. What time does the train start?;

b. What time did the train leave;

c. When is the next train to ....?;

d. What track does the .. train come in on?

e. What track does the .. train go out on?

5. A miscellaneous medley, consisting of newsboys, peanut boys, candy boys, baggage men and trucks, train whistles and bells, slamming iron gates and leather-lunged train announcers, plus the smacks of greeting and farewell, and the chorus of "don't forget to write," and "have a good time."

IT'S SERIOUS HERE

The Chinese take travelling seriously. When the head of the family goes a-journeying he generally takes the wife and kiddies and his complete assortment of household lares and peanuts. Buying the ticket is a ceremony in itself; waiting for the train is another; boarding it and starting on the journey is the zenith of adventuresome bliss.

The news stand where everything is sold except newspapers, is run with the dignity of a high tea in anyone of our best drawing rooms. A gentleman comes up to the counter, deposits 20 cents in silver thereon and with an accurate index finger indicates his choice of stogie.

The Chinese rarely smoke cigars which may be one reason why those who do aren't particular. He receives in exchange for his silver a couple of sadly-deformed alleged cigars. They have all the appearance of having resided forever and a day inside the pocket of a gentleman who was always fondly pressing someone to his breast to the complete detriment of the cigars. Alas, they are flatter than last summer's beer.

Instead of bursting into a tirade and demanding his money back, the buyer seems highly pleased. He even goes through the motions of that purely Occidental trick of sniffing the imperfectos and looking highly pleased with what his nose now knows.

There is no pushing, fighting mob around the circular information desk. There isn't any desk. True, there is an inquiry bureau but that is not the same.

FREE—BUT EMPTY

Nobody squirms and writhes to beat the fellow ahead of him to the box containing the tourist literature with the inviting sign over it, "help yourself—they're free." The box is empty and there is no tourist literature.

There are no baggage smashers or trunk rasslers. Most of the Chinese travellers do their own smashing and rassling. For those who can't carry all their trunks, however, the electric baggage cars which are a modern innovation here, do the work.

The only noise in the whole station, and it is really outside the station at that, emanates from the line of little booths on the street at the station entrance. These are where the hotel touters sit and wait, quietly enough, for their prey. However, let a train rumble in and discharge its load of passengers and the box-boys are animated into garrulous, gesticulating life that, at its peak, looks like a free-for-all with the late traveller and prospective customer as the object of their attentions and also their victim.

Oh, yes, there was just one other break in the calm quiet of the station. A young Chinese, attired in a natty foreign overcoat, instep length, tripped over his cane when somebody asked him for a match.

Captain Dollar To Speak On The Bible Today

Captain Robert Dollar, head of the Robert Dollar Company and the Admiral-Oriental Line, and one of the best known shipping men in the United States, will be the speaker at the morning services of the Community Church at the Columbia Country Club at 11 o'clock this morning.

Captain Dollar, who for many years has read his Bible daily in out of the way places all over the world, and kept marginal notes where each passage was read from the Yangtsze Gorges to a roaring north easter off New England, will speak on "Reading Our Bible." All interested are cordially invited to attend at the invitation of the Rev. C. M. Drury.

Dr. Sun's Troops Advancing Again

(Eastern News Agency)

Canton, Dec. 1.—Dr. Sun's forces advanced further after they had occupied Shuklung and a portion of them reached Changmutao on the November 30. The main forces under General Chen Chiun-ming have retreated from Polo on the east and to Lungmen on the north. The two brigades of General Fang Peng-jen have threatened the North River districts but have been repulsed by the Hunan forces under General Lu Teao-ping and Yunnan forces and retreated toward Nanyun district.

THE MIND OF A CHILD

The mind of a child is wonderfully elastic, but early practice and observation ultimately harden to unshakeable character.

Teach your child thrift and you help develop character.

Start a savings account today for him and we will provide a HOMEBANK.

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"Thrift is such a simple thing—and it means so much. It is the foundation of success in business, of contentment in the home, of standing in society."—Russell Sage.
Life Insurance combines thrift and protection
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A HOT WATER BOTTLE

gives comfort these cold nights. We have them made of stone, rubber and metal. All are strong, durable and reliable.

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At ONE HALF of cost
Royal Copenhagen Porcelain;
Dinner Sets, Breakfast Sets, Tea Sets.
CLEVELAND BICYCLES;
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Danish Cigars.
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Carving Sets, Genuine Stag Handles;
UNIVERSAL Vacuum Cleaners, all attachments.
GENT'S HOWARD Watch, Ladies GRUEN Watch.
One BANJO, Kershner Unique, with Leather Case.
One PARKER Hammerless Shot Gun, 200 Rounds, leather case.
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Plain Axminster
CARPETS
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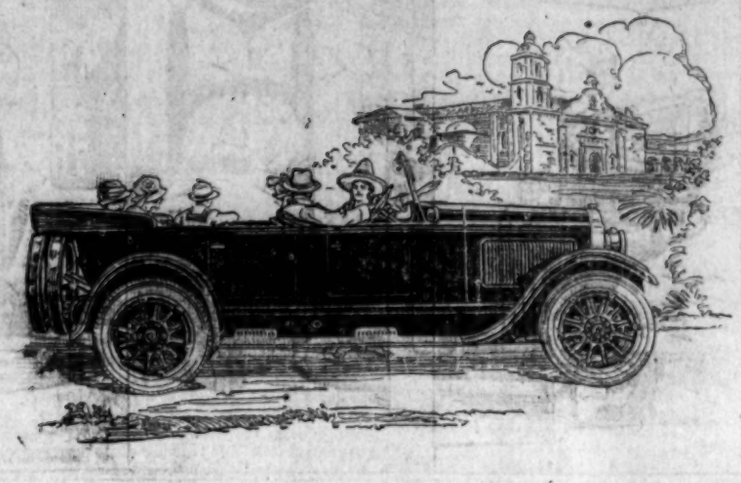
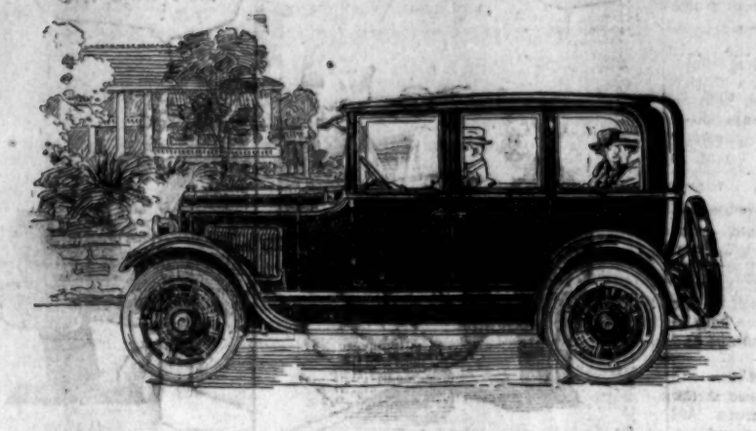


1924



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Largest Distributors of Automobiles in China

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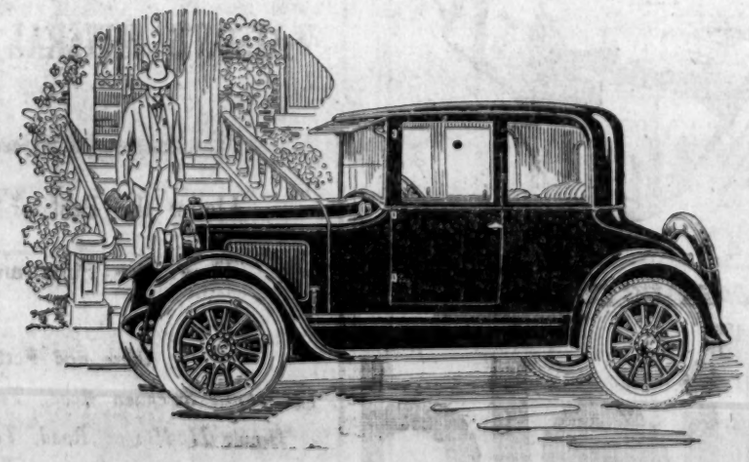
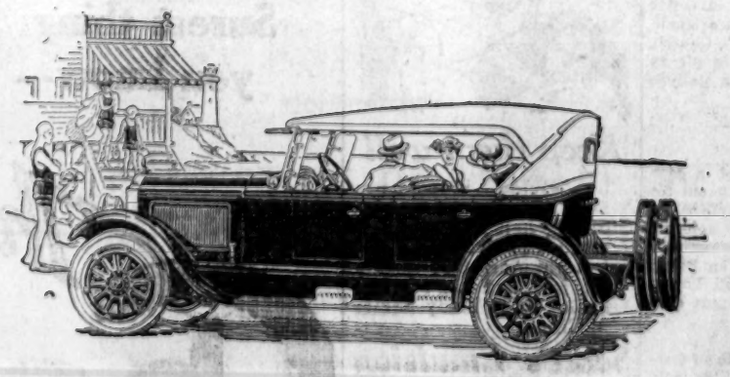


CHEFOO

TIENTSIN



News Brevities

Mr. H. E. Arnold returned from Hankow on the s.s. Luenho.

• • •

American motor car drivers were either lucky or careful during the last week and consequently U. S. Commissioner Nelson E. Lurton held no session of the usual Saturday morning traffic court yesterday.

• • •

The Door of Hope and Children's Refuge announce a Christmas sale of work to be held on Wednesday next, December 5, at No. 2, Quinsan Gardens, from 9 a.m. to noon and from 3 p.m. to 6.30 p.m.

• • •

There will be a large assortment of knitted garments, embroidered underwear, dolls, and fancy things of all description. Visitors to the sale will be well repaid by coming, and will in this way be rendering welcome help to the work of the Door of Hope and Children's Refuge.

• • •

More than 100 attended the tiffin given by the American Association of Tientsin for former Consul-General Stuart J. Fuller on last Wednesday.

• • •

Mr. E. Henry de Bunsen, British vice-consul at Darien, has been transferred to Kobe, and Mr. W. L. P. Fowke, now at Seoul, has been transferred to Dairen.

• • •

Mr. E. C. Stocker of the Whangpoo Conservancy Board and the Rotary Club were the hosts to 35 American Boy Scouts on a visit to the various Whangpoo projects yesterday afternoon. The boys were taken by launch to the dredge and giving a practical lesson in dredging and other work in hand by the Conservancy Board.

• • •

Mr. H. J. S. Jones will give a lecture on "Glimpses of India" with 80 lantern slides at the next meeting of the Photographic Society of Shanghai at the Union Church Hall on Wednesday evening.

• • •

Mrs. Doyle, wife of Mr. J. E. Doyle of the Mercantile Printing Company, and infant, sailed on the s.s. Adolph von Bayer yesterday for her home in Bangor, Me., via Suez and Europe, for a visit.

• • •

Among Shanghailanders who sailed for Canada on the Empress of Russia yesterday were Captain William Hughes, Miss Florence Plumb, Miss E. A. Reamer, Mr. K. T. Wong, Miss Grace B. Brown, Miss A. B. Crowell, and the Rev. A. E. Evans.

• • •

Consul M Mita has been attached to the Japanese Consulate-General, Mukden and Consul R. Usami of the same Consulate-General has been transferred to Tientsin.

• • •

We have received for distribution a few copies of "The Vanguard," annual publication of the Honolulu Military Academy, containing an interesting history of the school's activities during the 1922-1922 term and other information regarding the institution. The Academy is a residential school for boys, organised upon military routine and offering similar advantages to those of the best American mainland institutions. The curriculum is standardised with that of other American High Schools, the certificate of graduation being accredited to American colleges. The president is Col. Leopold G. Blackman, formerly an associate at St. Nicholas College in England.

• • •

The executive committee of the American University Club will hold their December meeting tomorrow at tiffin at the Union Club.

• • •

Reservations for the tiffin to be given Rear Admiral Phelps by the American Legion should be made as soon as possible with either Mr. C. S. Franklin, Glen Line building, or Mr. Larry Lehrbas, The China Press. The tiffin will be given at the Hotel Parisien on Friday next.

• • •

Miss Grace Lindley, executive secretary of the Woman's Auxiliary of the Episcopal Church, sailed from San Francisco for an inspection tour of mission stations in China on November 28, according to word received yesterday.

• • •

We have just received a copy of Harvey's Christmas Annual for 1923, containing a number of interesting stories and amusing cartoons. Among the former is a contribution by Nigel Van Biene, whose work is quite well known here. The volume this year runs to 130-odd pages.

• • •

The next meeting of the American Woman's Club will be held on Tuesday when the proposed new constitution will be discussed and Christmas festivities will be planned.

• • •

Mrs. Louise Brown of Manila, who owns the largest embroidery works in the Philippines, and her daughter, Miss Virginia, who have been visiting in Shanghai, sails on the Empress of Russia today en route to New York for a holiday.

• • •

Dr. George Crofts of Tientsin, and Mrs. Crofts, are passengers on the Empress of Russia for Vancouver en route to England on leave. While in London Dr. Crofts will assist the British Museum in expanding their Chinese collection.

• • •

Mrs. Frank D. Gamewell, wife of Mr. Gamewell of the Methodist Episcopal Mission board, is sailing on the Empress of Russia today for a visit in the United States.

• • •

Mr. Joe Aronson, formerly leader of the Carlton Cafe orchestra, who has recently been in Tientsin, is sailing for his home in San Francisco on the Empress liner today.

• • •

Dr. C. T. Wang, director of Sino-Russian Affairs, left for Japan Friday night on a diplomatic mission. Before his departure he wound up the affairs of his bureau, which will hereafter be a department placed under the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. General Yu Chung-han, has been ordered by Marshal Chang Tso-lin to accompany Dr. Wang to Japan.

• • •

Sir Roderick Jones, Managing director of Reuters, Ltd., left Peking for Shanghai yesterday. He is due here tomorrow. On Wednesday he will take a trip to Hangchow, accompanied by a number of local journalists.

• • •

A program of music, dance and games will be given by the American Returned Students' Club on Wednesday at 7:30 o'clock at the clubhouse, P60 Nanking Road.

• • •

Mr. C. J. Breen of D. L. Moss and Company, and Mrs. Breen, and Mr. Ray Reddington of the Eastern Equitable Banking Corporation, and Mrs. Reddington, sailed for the United States via Suez and Europe on the s.s. Adolph von Bayer yesterday.

• • •

Mr. Harry A. Franck, the 'Prince of Vagabonds,' who is travelling in China gathering material for a new travel book, went to Ningpo on the s.s. Hsin Pekin for a trip to Pootoo. He was accompanied by Mr. N. L. Allman, American Assessor in the Mixed Court, and Mr. Monte Smith of the Standard Oil Company.

• • •

Miss M. B. Duncan of Ningpo sailed for Canada on the Empress of Russia yesterday. Shanghailanders who left on the same ship included Mrs. O. H. Gleyshtor, Mr. and Mrs. C. S. Kaminchan, Mr. R. Pollak, Mr. and Mrs. F. H. Halley, and Mr. E. H. Scott.

• • •

Miss Cora B. Reeves of Nanking sailed for America on the Empress liner yesterday.

• • •

Mr. L. Fred Patstone, Chief Engineer of the Asia Development Company, who recently completed the great Yellow river project, is in Shanghai on a short visit. He will return to Tsinanfu in a few days.

• • •

Mr. D. S. F. Chur assistant chief storekeeper of the Shanghai-Hangchow-Ningpo Railway for over eight years and later office superintendent of the Shanghai-Nanking Railway, has resigned and is now connected with the National Transport Co. as a personal assistant to the general manager.

• • •

Dr. R. A. Thompson, oculist and optometrist, has removed his offices from the Chung Foo National Bank Building to larger and more commodious quarters in the Zylstra Building, corner of Nanking and Kiangse Roads.

MUTT & JEFF -:- Mutt Can Arise To Any Emergency -:- By Bud Fisher

(Copyright 1922 By H. C. Fisher, Trade Mark Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.).

MUTT, THE MANAGER WANTS TO SEE YOU IN HIS OFFICE!
OH, FINE! NO DOUBT HE'S GONNA SLIP ME THE RAISE I'D ASKED FOR!
CLERK
MUTT, THREE OF OUR GUESTS JUMPED THEIR BOARD BILLS TODAY ON ACCOUNT OF YOUR NEGLIGENCE! YOU'RE FIRED! GET ME? TAKE THE AIR!
BUT BOSS, LISTEN—
AND TO MAKE MATTERS WORSE HE KEPT MY WAGES TO MAKE GOOD THOSE ACCOUNTS!
I DON'T FANCY A PARK BENCH ON A NIGHT LIKE THIS! JEFF'S IN ROOM 13. I'LL BUNK WITH HIM TONIGHT!
?!

Shipping Activity At Trieste Gains

(Reuter's Service)

Rome, Nov. 27.—Owing to the political disturbances in Germany and the high cost of labour due to inflation, Hamburg has become one of the most expensive ports in Europe. As a result, central European traffic which followed the Elbe river to Hamburg is returning to the pre-war route via Trieste. Czecho-Slovakia industries which included 60 percent of Austria's production, are now shipping via Trieste, as is Bavaria, resulting in increased activity in the port.

Dr. Findley To Preside At Dollar Dinner

Dr. W. T. Findley, President of the American Association of China, will preside at the dinner which the Association and the American Chamber of Commerce is giving to Captain Robert Dollar, Pacific Coast shipping magnate and the original of the famous "Cappy Ricks" stories by Peter B. Kyne, at the New Carlton Cafe tomorrow night.

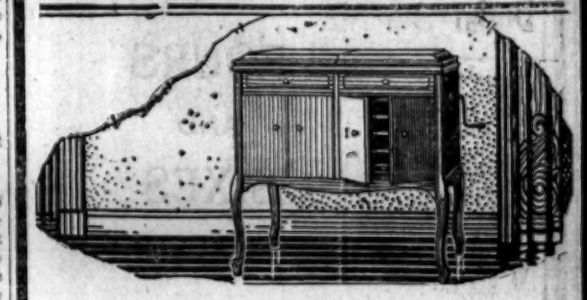
Captain Dollar, who, despite his advanced years is still one of the keenest and best informed business men in the Pacific sphere, is expected to give one of his characteristic straight-from-the-shoulder talks with his views on various subjects and topics of particular interest at the present moment.

The dinner is for all members of either the Association or the Chamber and their gentlemen guests. Reservations should be made as early tomorrow as possible with Mr. D. J. Lewis, Room 400, Robert Dollar building.

Deputies Debate Banque Legislation

(Reuter's Service)

Paris, Nov. 30.—The Finance Committee of the Chamber of Deputies today heard a statement by M. Sarraut, the Minister of the Colonies, on the Bill for the renewal of the privileges of the Banque Industrielle de Chine. He dwelt on the advantages which would accrue from this Bill and indicated the modifications made to the original convention as well as to the bye-laws. The Commission will report on its conclusions.



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We will glady play any Victor records for you and show you how this instrument can easily be yours.

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Tablets of 7 1-8 gr.

Acetylo-Salicylic Acid of well-known highest quality

Gehe's Acetylo-Salicylic tablets are preferred for their absolute purity and efficiency.

Indication for use: Head-Ache, Tooth-Ache, Gout, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Influenza

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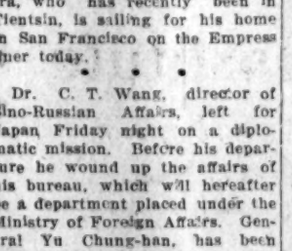

Keep them well

by giving to them SCOTT'S Emulsion which during half a century has saved the lives of countless thousands of weakly children and has brought health to so many homes in China.

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Best for children.

Just as good for adults.

Surest thing you know—

They Satisfy

—and the blend can't be copied

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Under the Best of Conditions

They are Pure and Popular

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R. B. WOOD, Manager

ANTHRAX KILLS MANY ANIMALS IN PHILIPPINES

Herds Are Decimated As Fatal Disease Spreads In Islands

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Manila, Nov. 15.—Anthrax is prevalent in many provinces of the Philippines and is killing off work animals at the rate of thirty or forty a day. At least two thousand carabaos (water buffaloes) have died in two provinces alone during the last three weeks.

Constabulary forces have hitherto aided provincial and municipal authorities in preventing the spread of anthrax and rinderpest, but due to troubles in Mindanao, where a large force of constabulary is now stationed, enough men have not been available to handle the situation.

To meet the emergency, Governor-General Wood has detailed 500 troops of the United States army to aid in the anti-anthrax campaign. A strict interisland quarantine is also to be put into effect.

Dollar and Taels

(Continued form Page 1)

China controls a very small portion of China's. It is nevertheless gaining more powgr, as it has done in the present instance, when it loaned the native banks five million taels. Still, it is regrettable that in time of such a crisis we should find the banks in Shanghai absolutely unable to control things. The money market had been growing tighter and tighter, until today the banks are working on a premium of 35 percent, selling sterling cash and buying forward.

The difference between cash and forward for one month is as much as a penny, while for January it is 1¼d. and for February 2d. By this means the banks in Shanghai have been trying to raise money to meet the pressing demand for funds, but even the offer of such high premium is not inducing the public to part with their money: Cash is very limited, the vaults of the foreign banks being depleted to a considerable extent. The Chinese modern banks are in slightly better position.

The difference between cash and forward sterling is as high as ever it stood during the very trying times of the Great War. In fact, it is the first time since the War that we have witnessed banks in Shanghai offering to sell sterling cash and buy forward at a premium of some 35 percent. The highest premium paid during the war was between 30 to 40 per cent. Almost similar conditions prevailed then as do now. The stocks of sycee had slipped down to ten million taels, practically the same level as today and in fact little less than that. Although there have been fresh arrivals of sycee during the week of some 2,500 bars from the United States, this is ridiculously small for our needs, and much larger quantities are required to establish anything like normalcy.

The position is one that is still causing the bankers much worry. It is believed that within the next week a small portion of the funds that went into the interior in former weeks will begin to return. Native interest is as high as ever and no immediate relief seems to be in sight. By a strange coincidence both India and China have had very good crops this season, but, unlike China, the Indian market had made full provision for this and the Bombay and Calcutta bazaars carried large stocks of silver. China banks have turned buyers now on the London market, where spot supplies of the white metal are difficult to obtain in large quantities. The sellers are not offering much, apparently expecting the market to go better.

30 Will Undergo Gland Operations

(Continued from Page 1)

Dr. Brinkley's arrival for consultation.

LOCATION HERE

It was reported yesterday that Dr. Brinkley had also been in communication with a local doctor with downtown offices and would possibly make his headquarters in his offices while in Shanghai, and also that he had taken up the question of local hospital accomodations with a well known foreign hospital. Definite information concerning the scene of the remarkable revivyfication ceremonials lacking pending the doctor's arrival.

One of the most remarkable facts connected with the gland-grafting operations in the United States has been the birth of 'gland babies'. Numerous cases of 'gland babies' have been reported by the medical profession in various parts of the country, but in most cases secrecy concerning the names of the parents has been maintained. There or four couples, however, have allowed their names and the facts concerning their operations to be published in scientific articles concerning the art of gland-transplanting.

'GLAND BABIES'

The outstanding case is that of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Mellinger of Milford, Kansas, the town in which Dr. Brinkley performed his first operations, which was the first case in which Dr. Brinkley performed a rejuvenation operation that resulted in the birth of a child.

When no children were born to the Mellingers and they heard of the doctor in their own town for whom friends were claiming wonders they decided to place their fate in his hands.

Dr Brinkley at that time was making his initial experiments in attempting to pre-decide the sex of a child born as a result of the restored vitality coming from the rejuvenating glands. He explained to Mr. and Mrs. Mellinger—Dr. Brinkley gave me a long explanation of the entire case at the time and I saw several affidavits which they had sworn to in reply to allegations that Dr. Brinkley's operations were not so successful as claimed—and they agreed to become the subjects of his experiments.

BOY OR GIRL?

So far all 'gland babies' born in the United States have been boys with the exception of one, because the parents wanted boys. The one exception was a case in which the parents wanted a girl baby.

The problem which has baffled medical men through the centuries is, Dr. Brinkley claims, a simple one. If a male baby is preferred the gland is taken from a male goat kid, four months old. If a girl baby is desired the gland used in the transplanting operation is from a one-year old female goat. Only glands from Toggenberg or Swiss goats are used in all operations as they are orderless, cleanest, most free from disease, and nearest in all cellular construction and vital organ affinityship to man.

Dr. Brinkley performed the simple operation on both Mr. and Mrs. Mellinger and both claimed, in their affidavits, that the years seemed to drop from them and that they grew in strength, vim and vitality. The affidavits actually read almost too good to be true and to the skeptics were likened unto patent medicine advertisements in the popular magazines and newspapers. Dr. Brinkley admitted that the claims appeared far-fetched, but insisted that he was merely claiming all that he could actual perform, was making no over statement, and that the only proof that could be accepted as final was Time.

Many of his patients have declared that after from six months to a year had elapsed they still maintained their restored vitality. The Mellinger baby is now over five years old, and, according to the parents, has never been ill, is healthy and normal in every way, and a typical robust American kiddie.

The Mellinger case is cited as one example where the parents of a 'gland baby' have made a voluntary statement that they do, to the best of their knowledge and belief, believe that their son and their came to them as a result of the revivyfying effects of a goat gland. Whether the facts are, as claimed, true, only those who actually undergo such operations know.

WRIGLEY'S P.K. CHEWING SWEET

The only way to keep the hair wavy in all weather is a

"Nestle & Lanoil Wave"

Permanent and Safe

M. PAUL, Specialist

THE BEAUTY PARLOUR

36 Nanking Road

Ex-Lord Chancellor Of England Is Dead

(Reuter's Service)

London, Dec. 1.—The death is announced of Earl Loreburn, ex-Lord Chancellor, at the age of 77.

Robert Threshie Reid, first Earl Loreburn, was born April 3, 1846 at Monawald Place, Dumfries, the second son of Sir James John and Lady Mary Reid. He was educated at Cheltenham College and Balliol College, Oxford and admitted to practice as a barrister in 1871. Nine years later he was elected to Parliament from Hereford. In 1894, he was appointed solicitor general and later in the same year attorney-general. Later, he served as university counsel to Oxford for a period of years prior to his appointment as Lord Chancellor in 1905, a position which he held for seven years. He was decorated for his services in connection with the Venezuelan Boundary Arbitration Commission. He was created knight in 1894, first Baron Loreburn in 1906 and first Earl Loreburn in 1911. The late Earl was twice married but leaves no heir.

London Aroused By German Arms Story

(Reuter's Service)

London, Nov. 30.—A number of newspapers have taken up in a sensational manner yesterday's statement with regard to German disarmament, assuming it to have been official.

The statement was evoked by enquires in regard to reports from Berlin and from Paris attributing certain statements to General Bingham.

The information contained in the statement, although authoritative, was in no way official and did not emanate from any French source.

Dr. Thompson Moves Offices

Owing to increase of business and the need for larger offices, Dr. R. A. Thompson and Dr. B. Paukstat, eye experts, are removing tomorrow from 25 Jinkee Road to the Zylstra Building, corner of Nanking and Kiangse Roads.

The new quarters, in suite 14 of the Zylstra Building, will allow Drs. Thompson and Paukstat to install considerable more modern optical equipment than was possible in their former offices and will enable them the better to care for their expanding clientele.

Honolulu Military Academy

U. S. Army Supervision

Advantages equal those of the best mainland institutions. Preparatory and High School accredited courses. Preparation for West Point, Annapolis and University.

100 Cadets—10 Resident officers

Individual Attention

Cadets (aged from 8 to 20 years) drawn from U. S. Army and Navy, and the American residents of Hawaii and the Orient.

Fees per annum $750, including uniforms, books and vacation expenses.

Cadets admitted at any time at proportional charge. Next semester February-June, 1924.

Correspondence invited by:

COL. L. G. BLACKMAN

President, Honolulu Military Academy

Write for catalog or obtain from office of this newspaper.

A Man Came Into Our Office Yesterday. He was Shopping Eyeglasses.

It developed that he had previously called at other optical shops, including Chinese, and had been quoted various prices.

We carefully examined his eyes, and found one of the most astounding and unusual cases that has come to our attention for some time. He was near-sighted (myopic) in one eye, far-sighted (hypermetropic) in the other, and irregular astigmatism in both eyes.

We are quite sure that without his correct prescription or with incorrect glasses, this case will develop cataracts. At his age, 46, an operation for removal of cataracts, even if successful, would entail great hardship and anxiety for years, besides considerable expense.

We quoted our customary reasonable charge for glasses which includes re-examination from time to time to determine any change. On account of the necessity for complicated lenses our charge was necessarily higher than the quotations of other optical houses who had neither the facilities in equipment nor scientific knowledge in examination to uncover the correct prescription required in this case.

Because we never substitute, we refused to bargain, and while we could have sold this man cheaper glasses, we could not fill his prescription correctly for a lower price. The patient left.

Had our examination been less thorough, we would have arrived at the same conclusion as other optical houses, and by supplying plain magnifying glasses instead of prescription lenses, we would be as guilty as the optical house from whom this man doubtless obtained his "cheap glasses" at the expense of his eyesight.

A LARGE NUMBER OF SHANGHAI PEOPLE CARRY "SHOPPING" TO such an extreme that they even shop with their eyes at stake. In the above case, an offer to this man of a hundred thousand dollars for his eyes would have evoked laughter, and yet he is deliberately risking his most priceless possession for the sake of a few dollars.

LET THIS BE A MORAL TO YOU. "Cheap Glasses" are never cheap—they are often dear in the long run. Choose your Eye Specialist as you would your Surgeon. When you think of glasses or Eye Service find the MOST MODERN ESTABLISHMENT and the BEST EYE SERVICE REGARDLESS OF THE PRICE.

Our charges are as moderate as is consistent with superior service and best quality workmanship.

Oculists' Institute Co.

OCULISTS-OPTICIANS

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The largest, most modern and best equipped optical establishment in the Orient combining the services of oculist (Physician, M.D.) registered optometrist (eyesight specialist) and optician together with complete manufacturing plant.

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ROBINSON PIANO

ROBINSON PIANO Co., Ltd.

SmokeBetter Cigarettes

—Tareytons, for instance

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Herbert Tareyton London Cigarettes

PURE DRUGS — PROMPT SERVICE

At the Sign of the EAGLE

SPECIAL THIS WEEK

NUJOL

For Constipation

The Internal Cleanser does not upset digestion or cause griping.

Pleasant to take.

Removes poison from the system.

Absolutely harmless

Per Bottle $1.10

THE EAGLE DRUG CO., Inc.

P537 Nanking Road — Phone C. 7097

Open Till 9.00 p.m.

The Siberian Jewellery Store

(M. LIPKOVSKY)

ANNOUNCES A

NEW YEAR'S RAFFEL

TICKETS ON SALE

Commencing December 5th, 1923.

1250 Chances — 25 Prizes — Total Value Mex. $5470

Prices of Tickets: $2, $3, $4 and $5.

The Prizes are on view in the windows of our Main Store

(27 NANKING ROAD)

THE DAY OF DRAWING WILL BE DULY ADVERTISED

PRES. McKINLEY TAKES NEXT U.S. MAIL TOMORROW

Empress Of Russia Sails At Noon Today

Following the sailing of the Empress of Russia today, the next mail for the United States will be sent on the President McKinley tomorrow. The Russia arrived at Woosung from Hongkong yesterday afternoon, and sails for Vancouver at noon today. The tender with outgoing passengers for the Russia will leave the Customs jetty at 9 o'clock this morning.

The McKinley is due here from Hongkong this afternoon, and docks at the China Merchants' Central Wharf at about 5 o'clock. The liner will be dispatched for Seattle at 4 o'clock tomorrow afternoon, and mail closes at two. Parcels should be posted before 10 a.m., and registered matter before noon tomorrow.

The M.M. steamer Chambord which arrived from Marseilles last week, will sail for Kobe and Yokohama at 7 o'clock tomorrow morning, and the tender with passengers for the vessel is to leave the M.M. jetty, French Bund, at 6:30 o'clock this evening.

Two liners are expected to arrive from Indian ports tomorrow afternoon. They are the Soudan, from Bombay, and the Takada, from Calcutta, and both sailed from Hongkong on Friday morning.

COSSACK TROOP PROVIDES THRILLS AT RACE COURSE

A program of horseback riding such as has never before been seen here was given at the Race Course yesterday afternoon by the famous Yunnisey Cossack band which is stopping briefly in Shanghai in the course of a world tour.

The exhibition was packed with thrills and the stunts performed were truly remarkable. Due probably to its being Saturday, with many counter attractions in the way of sports, the crowd for the opening exhibition was not very large, but it is expected that there will be a capacity audience on hand today. The riding takes place just in front of the grandstand so good seats are assured for all. The performance begins at 2:30, the band program starting half an hour earlier.

Twenty-five percent of the receipts are being turned over to the King's Daughters' Society and admission prices are $3, $2 and $1.

The Cossack troop consists of 26 men and 21 horses. The Cossacks were members of the 150,000 who participated in Kolichak's ill fated expedition across the ice on Lake Baikal, of whom only 40,000 survived. They expect to be in Shanghai three days and will then proceed to Manila. They came here after a very successful stay in Peking.

Silver

Boy Scouts See Conservancy River Work

Through the courtesy of Mr. H. von Heidenstam, Engineer-in-Chief of the Whangpoo Conservancy Board, a party of 25 American Boy Scouts were taken over the river conservancy works by Mr. J. G. Frome yesterday afternoon. The Scouts visited a dredger in operation and had its operation explained to them, and also visited the various shops of the Board. After seeing the suction dischargers at work distributing the refuse they were each given a souvenir of the occasion.

Chinese Smuggled Into Britain, Claim

(Reuter's Service)

London, Nov. 30.—Allegations that smuggling of Chinese had become nefarious as the smuggled men were practically slaves in the laundries where they were employed were made by the Liverpool police today when several Chinese were charged with evading registration under the Aliens' Act.

The police alleged that man smuggling has been revived on a large scale. The men were imported through Belgium, Holland and France. One defendant, a laundry proprietor, was fine £25 for harboring an unregistered alien.

German Socialists Hold Fate Of New Government: Will Be Neutral, Belief

Cabinet Will Not Have Majority In Reichstag But Socialists Are Expected To Be Quiescent In Order To Avert Dissolution

(Reuter's Service)

Berlin, Nov. 30.—The new Government will rely on the support of the Centre, German People's and Democratic Parties in the Reichstag. The Socialists are expected to be benevolently neutral as they do not desire a new crisis which would result in dissolution of the Reichstag.

The Opposition will consist of German Nationals. Therefore the Cabinet will not have a majority in the Reichstag but if the Socialists are quiescent, it should continue until the elections at the new year.

(Reuter's Service)

Cologne, Nov. 30.—A man named Hector Merz has succeeded Herr Matthes as Premier of the "Provisional Government of the Rhineland Republic."

It is stated that Herr Matthes, in a letter to M. Tirard, the French High Commissioner, admitted that his Administration had collapsed because it consisted mainly of dishonest and incapable persons.

(French Wireless through Reuter)

Paris, Nov. 30.—The new German Cabinet is composed as follows: Herr Marx Chancellor: Herr Jarres Vice-Chancellor and Minister of the Interior: Dr. Stresemann Minister of Foreign Affairs: Herr Gessler Minister of the Reichswehr: Herr Brauns Minister of Labour: Herr Luthe Minister of Finance: Herr Hoerfle ad interim Minister of Posts and Minister of the Occupied Territories. The other portfolios have not yet been assigned.

In the Ruhr the results of the recent agreements are showing themselves by the gradual resumption of work. The Koenig Wilhelm-Kaiser mines belonging to Herr Stinnes and the Zollverein mine belonging to the Phoenix group and the Krupp steel works have already reengaged the majority of their employes. At Duesseldorf 3,000 workers have resumed work in different metalworks. Since November 25 the 10-hour day has not been enforced. At the Thyssen factories at Duisburg the return of the pre-war working day was demanded by 1,800 re-enrolled workmen.

The following shows the progress realised in the exploitation of the Ruhr. If one compares the average daily Customs receipts (Customs, licences and derogations) at the beginning of October and on November 20, it is seen that the Customs receipts properly speaking have trebled and the licence receipts have increased by 50 percent. The forest receipts have more than doubled. The total receipts which at the beginning of October were estimated at 40,000,000 francs for the year 1923 will in reality be 120,000,000 francs.

Havas denies the reports spread by German propagandists according to which intervention by neutrals is said to have caused the liberation of prisoners. The number of persons detained for political offences scarcely numbers one-tenth of that published by the German press.

The Reich will receive immediately the note of the Conference of Ambassadors on the subject of the recent incident at Leipzig. The text was drawn up today.

German and Russian agencies continue to spread absurd reports which are reproduced in certain countries. The latest invention with the intention of making less the effects of the resumption of work in the Ruhr and the fact that the resources of the Rhineland have trebled in six weeks, is the announcement of a mutiny of French troops.

Two Foreigners Are Still Held Bandit 'Guests'

With the rescue of Father Frederick, the French Catholic priest who was captured by Shantung bandits, two foreigners still are in the hands of brigands.

A German missionary, Frederick Strauss, was captured in Yunnan province some weeks ago and since then nothing has been heard of him although the German Consul and German residents have made every effort to effect his release.

The other captive still held is Dr. E. W. Schmalzried of the applied Evangelistical Association, who was taken by brigands on the Hunan-Kwe.chow border on November 13. He is still a captive despite the fact that the American Charge d'Affaires has made a strong protest to the Chinese Government who, in turn, have exerted pressure on the provincial authorities.

Coroner's Jury Censures Doctors In Amberg Deaths

The Coroner and jury who sat in the inquest of Mr. Hugo Amberg, who committed suicide in Hongkong by jumping from a balcony after he learned that his bride, who had swallowed poison after a lover's quarrel, could not live, and the wife, who died later, censured the medical authorities of the Government Civil Hospital in their verdict, according to Hongkong papers. They explained that the medical authorities, knowing the condition of Mr. Amberg's mind, should have detained him in hospital instead of having him sent off to the police station to be questioned concerning his wife's action.

EGYPTIAN CIVILISATION

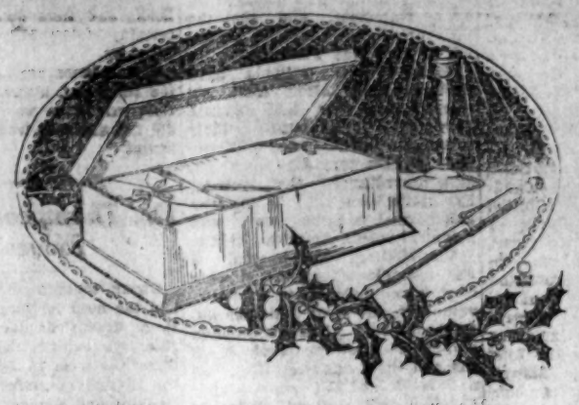
London Oct. 20.—Sir William M. Flinders Petrie delivered a lecture on "Egyptian Civilisation," at the Historical Association, Russell Square. The Egyptian, he said, was essentially an African, and many of his characteristics were retained in Africa today. The system of beheading the dead and keeping the head in the family was still an African custom. Many of the funeral rites were the same. The modern African still retained the custom of slaughtering the Court if the King was assassinated.

Egyptian civilisation was not the first, he declared. It followed at least one cycle after that of Babylon. Very little was known of the domestic life of the country, because all the ancient Egyptian records were buried under the mud caused by the inundations of the Nile.

Silver Producers Planning Suit To Force U.S. To Buy

(Reuter's Service)

New York, Nov. 29.—A number of important silver producers are arranging to bring mandamus proceedings to compel the Federal Treasury Department to buy 12,000,000 ounces of silver. It is contended that in buying that amount of silver at a saving of 35 cents an ounce the Treasury misconstrued the Pittman Act.



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3 quires, brown imitation leather box	$13.00
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Reuter's Head Guest At Anglo-American Tiffin

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Peking, Nov. 28.—Sir Roderick Jones was the guest of honour at the tiffin held to-day under the auspices of the Anglo-American Association in the Grand Hotel des Wagons Lits. The attendance was larger than usual and included leading members of the two communities, among whom were Sir Francis Aglen, Bishop Morris, Dr. J. C. Ferguson, Mr. W. Peck, etc. Mr. C. R. Bennett, President, presided, and after the tiffin welcomed Sir Roderick in a few happy remarks.

Sir Roderick Jones, who was cordially greeted on rising to speak, thanked the members for the manner in which they had received him. Proceeding, he said that he wished to avoid the error, which he had often seen committed by visitors to other lands in which he had been of expressing dogmatic opinions, or any opinion at all, based upon his only very short acquaintance with China. He thought he might venture, however, to say something of the impressions of China formed from the outside by people living abroad, particularly by people in the United Kingdom and America. It was no exaggeration to say that impression based upon events which had occurred in China during the last two years was a very unfortunate one, unfortunate both for this country and for the people in foreign lands who had interests here. In so far as those who today were in power in China strove to render the recurrence of these events impossible, in so far would they deserve the sympathy and the support not only of those in that room, whose sympathy and support no doubt were assured, but also of the people of America and the United Kingdom. Amongst all patriotic Chinese who were endeavouring to restore order in the land and to build up the economic fabric were some who had had their training and had made their mark in English speaking countries. These gentlemen commanded the interest and would merit the co-operation of all who wished China well. In this connection Sir Roderick ventured, not, as he emphasised, on any knowledge he had of China, but on general principles and upon his experience in other countries, to urge caution against any attempt at too rapid or too complete Westernisation. Western ideas and methods should be grafted slowly and with discrimination upon the Chinese stock, lest otherwise those who adopted Western ideas and Western methods might diminish whatever influence they might be able to exercise over their countrymen for good.

The advent of the present British Minister, Sir Ronald MacLeay, was heralded by the announcement that His Majesty's Government intended, subject to certain conditions, not to make any further claim upon the Chinese for the British share of the Boxer indemnity. These conditions related to the manner in which the money, instead of going to Great Britain, should be expended. So far as the speaker had been able to gather before he came to China and so far as he had been able to sound opinion in this country itself, the disposition seemed to be to arrange for the proceeds of the indemnity to be expended, in conjunction and especially in consultation with the Chinese themselves, upon education in China rather than upon education of the Chinese abroad. That, of course, was simply a broad generalisation, and important details would have to be worked out. It could only be hoped that the expenditure of the Indemnity in the manner contemplated would be productive of real and lasting good for the Chinese and through them also for the community represented by members of the association, who made their lives and their careers in this country.

S. S. Changsha Goes Ashore Near Newchwang

The Butterfield and Swire vessel Changsha has gone ashore near Newchwang, according to word received here yesterday. Every effort is being made to get the ship of the rocks as soon as possible as it is feared that, because of the extremely cold weather, it will be frozen in for the Winter.

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TROUSERS ARE COSTLY UNDER 'CREDIT' PLAN

Filipinos Victimised By Usurers, Official Declares

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Manila, Nov. 15.—Illustrating usury conditions in the Philippines, Mr. A. W. Prautch, an agent of the rural credit association, recently brought to the attention of the Governor-General the case of a Filipino who bought on credit a pair of trousers worth P. 2.50 in 1918, and who five years later was required to pay P. 200 in settlement of the debt.

The Filipino, Gavino Sugato by name, alleged that the interest on his debt grew in almost geometrical progression, and that he was periodically forced by threats against his life to renew the obligation.

PARIS-LONDON RATE

(French Wireless through Reuter)

Paris, Nov. 30.—The Paris-London cross-rate is quoted today at: £1 81.13 francs.

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Nos. 4 and 6 Minghong Road, No. 6 immediate occupation, No. 4 occupation January 1st, 1924. For further particulars, apply Brandt & Rodgers Ltd., No. 123, Szechuen Road. Telephone C. 1119.
63777 D 5

TO LET, godowns, situated at North Soochow Road (corner of North Chekiang Road). For particulars, please apply to The Wing On Co., Ltd.
T. F. 156

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET

7, Love Lane, Bubbling Well Road. Well furnished double room, with verandah and private bath, also one single room. Good food. Reasonable rates. Tel. W. 2544.
63783 D 2

TO LET, large well furnished bed-sitting room, with privtae bath. Board optional. Kitchenette if required. Near French Club and tram car. 312, Avenue Joffre. Telephone W. 2855.
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LARGE, sunny, room, private bath, (geyser). Best food in Shanghai. Real American home cooking. Unexcelled service. Telephone. Eighteen Quinsan Gardens.
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ONE excellently furnished room suitable for married couple, with private bath. Best American cooking. Near French Club Telephone W. 2202.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET

Connaught House.
8 and 9 Quinsan Gardens
Vacant with Board one large furnished room with bath room attached also one small room.

14 and 15 Quinsan Gardens
To let with full board bedroom and sitting room with bath attached; also one small room. Telephone North 433.

BOSTONIA
61 Carter Road.
One large and one small room, connecting bathrooms, now vacant.
63847

NICELY furnished room, in small American family, all modern conveniences. 210, Bubbling Well Road. Phone 2603.
63892 D 2

UNFURNISHED or furnished nice room, with separate bathroom and big verandah, in private family. Excellent board if desired. Stop tram car. No. 472, Avenue Joffre, from 10-12, 2-5.
63891 D 2

CENTRAL, to let large room for one or two, also single attic room, full board. 103 Szechuen Road, 3rd floor.
63885 D 8

8 YATES Road, comfortably furnished double room, with bathroom attached, suitable for couple or two friends. Garage, Tel. W. 3941 or call.
63886 D 2

HOLLYWOOD, 301, Avenue Joffre. Large, sunny room now vacant, private bath, verandah, large garden, close to business. Wholesome, clean food well prepared. Phone W. 2437.
63708

MRS. J. LEPETIT, 47 Bubbling Well Road, renumbered No. 11 Park Road, close to Race Course and New Carlton, large and small well furnished rooms, bath rooms attached. Excellent food. Meals served to outsiders. 'Phone W. 1215.
63605

QUIET home adjoining business district. Comfortably furnished large rooms, bathrooms attached. Board optional, privately served if desired. Telephone. No children. Moderate inclusive terms. References exchanged. Apply to Box 978, THE CHINA PRESS.
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BUBBLING WELL district, to let comfortably furnished double and single rooms with bathrooms attached. Tennis and garage, near trams. Apply No. 1 Ferry Road. Tel. W. 1987.
63817 D 6

TO LET, large well furnished room with bathroom attached with or without board. 20A North Szechuen Road. Tel. N. 4013.
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FURNISHED rooms, bath attached, all home comforts. $80 to 100 single, 100 to 140 per couple. 34, Haskell Road.
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EXCLUSIVE foreign boarding house, nicely furnished rooms with private bath and modern conveniences. Excellent table. Phone West 3056, or call A101, B101, C101. Avenue Road, near Gordon. Mrs. H. Russell.
52518

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T. F. 8

SPECIAL wholesale prices. White Calico quality No. 877, 35" X 42 yards $16. Longcloth No. 500, 36" X 40 yards $30. Nainsook N. S. K. O. 40" 12 yards $11. Probst, Hanbury & Co., Ltd., Sundries Department. 5th floor. 21, Jinkee Road.
63427 C

SAFETY Razor Blades sharpened like new, three cents single four cents double blades. Send your old blades to the Y.M.C.A. Barber Shop—"The Sanitary Shop, 120 Szechuen Road.
T. F. 76

MARMOT fur coat, new, handsomely lined, for sale, two hundred dollars. Telephone North 4031.
63864 D.2

KNITTING WOOL, double 4 ply, fingering, $2.40 a pound. Best English Wakefield manufacture. Over fifty shades. Compare before you buy. Chow Tsu Kong Bookstore, 111, Szechuen Road, opposite Jinkee Road.
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T. F. 22

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FOR SALE, 8-cylinder Cadillac Landauelette, recently painted and in excellent condition. For demonstration and particulars, apply to The Shanghai Horse Bazaar and Motor Co., Ltd., Tel. West 1641.
63857 D.4

FOR SALE, 4-cylinder Studebaker touring car, recently painted and in excellent condition. For demonstration and particulars, apply to The Shanghai Horse Bazaar and Motor Co., Ltd., Tel. West 1641.
63857 D.4

FOR SALE, Scripps-Booth Coupe, in excellent condition and going cheap. For demonstration and particulars, apply to The Shanghai Horse Bazaar and Motor Co., Ltd., Tel. West 1641.
63857 D.4

FOR SALE: Hupmobile roadster, excellent condition, looks and runs like new. Cheap bargain. Owner leaving town. Apply to Box 985, THE CHINA PRESS.
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Report Shows Relief Work Done For Russian Cadets

An interesting account of the relief work being done here for the Russian Cadets and the efforts being made to repatriate the lads or evacuate them to various countries is contained in the report just issued by the Relief Committee of Russian Orphans of the Great War. The report, which follows, carries a powerful appeal for the support of the public here.

On May 26th the committee formed in January to support the two schools for Russian Cadets who had arrived in Shanghai with Admiral Stark resigned. A new committee was organised with the following members: Ch. Grosbois, president; Shendrikoff, secretary; Boutirskoff, treasurer; Mmes. Vedeniapine, Shendrikoff, Dronnikoff, Statkeieff, Messrs. Ducimetiere, Nicolet, Grunoman.

The new committee had to meet with many difficulties which can be classed under two headings: (1) financial difficulties, (2) evacuation difficulties.

(1) FINANCIAL PROBLEM

The treasurer's report at the first meeting showed $528.95 to the Committee's credit, and only small sums could be expected from local charitable institutions or individuals, or from the orchestras and workshops. As a matter of fact the Committee received from June 1 to October 31: $7,649.35 of which the orchestras accounted for $1,025. The balance was supplied by the Shanghai Race Club, Messrs. H. Morris, Roberts, Funnagalli, Forester, Dallas, Russian Military agent in Japan; Tientsin and Hankow relief committees. It must be added that at a very critical moment Mr. Shamoon, through Mr. Du Pac de Marsoulies, advanced the necessary money to cover a debt which could be delayed no longer. If these sums could not cover all our expenses it was a great relief to find some help in the almost desperate situation with which we had to deal.

During four months, even at a time when our lottery contract was duly signed and ready to be enforced, nobody would allow us the smallest credit, and if the Chinese compradores had stopped the delivery of food and other necessary supplies it would have meant starvation for our 590 children and teachers. But, all's well that ends well: and retrospective complaints are useless.

What we want, in this first report, is to thank very warmly all those who gave the smallest subscription or helped in any way. Many solutions to the financial problem were considered, such as a special race day at Kiangwan or a fair, but nothing could be arranged. The only workable scheme seemed to be a big lottery, but even this idea was difficult to carry out. Even if lotteries are in great favor among Chinese and foreigners living in China, they meet but rebuff of the local authorities, whatever may be the guarantee given for the prizes, and distribution of money. Mr. Du Pac de Marsoulies to whom we are indebted for the organisation of the lotteries, was given permission to arrange for the selling of tickets in the French Concession, by Mr. Wilden, Consul-General for France; in the Chinese city and in Hangchow by General Ho Feng-ling and General Lu Yung-hsiang, but no authorisation could be obtained for the international settlement. A certain number of lottery schemes were proposed and a special committee, known as the International Committee for assistance and repatriation of Russian refugees was formed to examine and choose the best contract. This committee composed of Mr. Ch. Grosbois, Chairman, Mrs. G. Morris, H. E. Arnhold, C. R. Burkill, R. Welch, Dr. Findley, Ch. Metzler, Lock Wai, adopted, last August a scheme proposed by Mr. Woo under the following conditions: A cash guarantee for the prizes had to be deposited in the bank. Two kinds of lotteries had to be conducted, during four months: lotteries with $5 tickets, lotteries with $2 tickets.

During the first month the terms were: 60 percent of the total emission for the prizes; 10 percent for agents on tickets actually sold; of the remaining balance 60 percent to the relief work and 40 percent for the contractor.

For the following months the terms were: 55 percent of the total emission for the prizes; 10 percent for agents on tickets actually sold; of the remaining balance 65 5-7 percent for the relief work and 34 2-7 percent for the contractor. For the lotteries with $2 tickets the commission to agents had to be 15 percent. In any case, without consideration of the number of tickets sold, the prizes had to be paid; if a prize was drawn by the unsold tickets half of the sum had to go to the relief work, half to the contractor. A foreign control had to be organised for the unsold tickets and general management.

The first drawing of the first lottery was held in the French Town Hall on October 8th and supervised by Mr. A. W. Olsen.

The emission was for 30,000 tickets and 3,715 tickets were not sold.

The following figures will show the results:

10 percent commission on the tickets sold (26,285 tickets i.e. $131.425 .....$ 13,142.5

Balance available: $ 118,282.5

60 percent of the total emission i.e. $150.000 for prizes ..... $ 90,000

Balance available: $ 28,282.5

40 percent of this balance to contractor: $ 11,313

60 percent of this balance to relief work: $ 16,969.5

Prizes drawn on unsold tickets: $ 5,762.60 to be

Divided half and half to relief work: $ 2,281.30

to contractor: $ 2,281.30

The total amount given by this lottery to the Committee was $16.969.5 + 2881.30 = $19,850.80.

To this must be added the commission on tickets sold by the Shanghai Club i.e. $250 so the total amount received by the committee was: $19,850.00 + 250 = $20,100.80.

A lottery with $2 tickets was drawn on November 1st, another with $5 tickets on November 18th, which will be reported on next month. The above figures show that the Committee for Russian orphans received, from June 1st to October 31st:

From charitable institutions and individuals: $ 6,624.35

Earned by the Cadets work (orchestras, work shops): $ 1,025.

From the October lottery: $ 20,100.80

Balance from the previous committee: 528.95

$ 28,279.10

I. I. EVACUATION PROBLEM

This problem is not easier than the financial one. Grown men or even young men of 19 or 20 years can be sent anywhere and earn their living, but in the cadets schools we have no more than 80-90 of these case. What about the younger boys?

(A) EVACUATION TO RUSSIA

The first question that occurred to many people in Shanghai was: could they not be sent back to Russia? To this question we only reply: Do you want to take on your own shoulders the responsibility of sending them back? When the crossing of Russia on the Transsiberian Railway by a foreigner still seems a daring deed, will you make the children go when almost all of them refuse and say that they will be shot or considered as war prisoners?

Our committee does not want to interfere in politics and when some cadets asked for tickets to Russia they were given every facility. It even seemed at one time that the repatriation of great number of cadets could be considered. But, in October, those who had registered for departure to Russia cancelled their application. It could no longer be said: no news, good news. News was as bad as possible.

CADET'S EXPERIENCE

One letter had escaped the postal control, from the cadet Weitsen who was robbed and wounded by the escorting Chinese soldiers, beaten almost to death by Red soldiers, enrolled in the Red army and under special watch. He is 18 years old. According to witness who saw him in Changchun, cadet Oumnikoff was 4 months in prison, was enrolled by force, escaped the guards, recrossed the frontier and is coming back, on foot, to Shanghai. This cadet is 17 years old and he says he cannot say anything about the other cadets who went to Russia. Is this very encouraging? One can say and it is very likely: this treatment is not according to orders from the central Soviet government, but, calculated cruelty or local blunders, the result is the same and it is rather difficult to find fresh amateurs to run the risk.

(B) EVACUATION TO AMERICA

Two solutions could be considered: a government solution by which the young cadets would be sent to different schools in the states and the older ones after examination some to a military college, some to industrial concerns. The Russian refugee relief society of America, three times gave the ordinary reply: no funds, no hope. Another solution was to find for the oldest cadets and teachers some work on the big farms and ranches of the western states, each group taking care of the small boys. The San Francisco Chamber of Commerce was approached by Mr. G. Fitch, and Mr. Lynch, vice-President and manager promised to do everything he could. Anyway it is impossible to find work before April; in addition to which is the question of voyage expenses ($201 plus $100, i.e. $301) and the question of the quota. Can we wait till next summer?

We tried to send 20 cadets who had finished the school. They were specially chosen as the best workers, and the best characters: it seemed that such applications of good young men, from good family, well educated and ready to make good, would be considered: they were given passports, money was paid to the shipping company, their cheques on Seattle were ready, and on the very day of the departure it was said that nothing could be done but .... next boat, ... next month or .... next year.

(C) EVACUATION TO YOUGO-SLAVIA

The Australian Commonwealth government having refused immigration by groups, the Committee looked for European solution. Letters had been already sent to Tcheko-slavia, Yougo-Slavia and Bulgaria, where it is known that many Russians are living and forming organised communities.

As we have not had any definite reply we sent a direct and pressing appeal to H. M. Alexander, king of Serbs, Slovens and Croats, who authorised the visa of 500 passports. The Royal Ministry for Foreign Affairs says the Russian cadets and their teachers will be divided among. The Russian schools in existence in Servia and will receive every attention provided they bring with them for first expenses a gross sum of M. $10,000 The Committee has already approached Thos. Cook and Son about the cheapest rates for the voyage Shanghai-Belgrade and it seems that $200 per head is the lowest possible quotation. The question is: when shall we have this sum: $110,000? Will it be necessary to wait for the lotteries money or can an agreement be made with some organisation to allow the cadets to go at once? Next month's report will probably bring more definite information: let us hope so.

III. COMMITTEE EXPENSE FROM JUNE 1 TO OCTOBER 31

Food and general expenses for the keeping up of an avarage number of 590 people $ 25,400.36

This sum represents an average cost of $0.281 per head per day & it must be said that all the goods were supplied on credit by Chinese compradores, i.e. much dearer than it would have been if we had had cash in hand. Quarters, water, Electricity: $ 3,723.96

We could not keep the Jessfield Road house which was sold and our expenses are higher than previously. Instead of paying Tls. 100 a month we have to pay now Tls. 625 for one big house on Avenue Joffre and 5 small ones on Paoshan Road (Chapei) and we feel lucky to have houses at all

Hospital Doctors, Drugs $ 373.15

These expenses are very low because we did all we could to avoid epidemic in spite of the deplorable hygienic condition of the crowded rooms and also, I should say above all, because the sisters of Ste. Mary Hospital gave with most admirable devotion their time and attention to our sick cadets Telegrams. General Expenses. Secretaries, etc. $ 984.83

Clothes. $ 1,382.90

Voyage expenses of 29 people, who went to Harbin, Russia, France or Australia, including 20 American visas. $ 5,092.15

Total expenses: $ 36,961.67

If we consider that our total receipts are: $28,279.10 we see that our debts still are: $8,682.57.

GENERAL CONCLUSIONS

The above figures show that the expense only for the keeping of cadets, excluding clothes and voyage expenses were for 4 months: $30,486 62, i.e. about $6,000 a month. Can this amount be reduced? The Committee, now the lotteries are giving a regular income has already taken measures to reduce the monthly expenses from $6,000 to $4,500 but it is absolutely impossible to reduce the amount to a smaller sum. It means $ 15 per head per day for food and general expenditure and it is the lowest possible.

And now winter comes and we cannot delay any longer the clothes question. We had a personal inspection of the cadets belongings and they are simply undressed, more than decency can allow.

After registration of all available clothing we found it was absolute necessity to buy 460 pairs of shoes, 900 pairs of socks, 480 underwear suits, 460 suits and coats, 400 caps. We are looking for the lowest rates but it does not seem possible to give one pair of shoes (which must be good if we do not want to make a useless expense), 2 pairs of socks, two cotton underwear suits, 1 wool suit, 1 warm coat and 1 cap for less than $27-28. It is a big but unavoidable expense ahead.

In any case the sooner the Cadets can go to Servia the better, as every month in Shanghai means a minimum expense of $4,500. The International Committee and the Committee for Russian Orphans are now at work to find the necessary guarantee for the shipping company and it is hoped than Shanghai people will regularly buy the whole of the lotteries emissions, trying their luck and also making a useful contribution to charity. Tickets are sold in the French settlement and specially at the lottery's office Rue Chu Pao San (in front of Mumm-Cafe).

Ch. Grosbois, President.
E. Shendrikoff, Secretary.

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Special Attention to Surgical Diagnosis, Radium for Cancer, and Modern Treatment for Diabetes.

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Japan Risk Firms To Pay 10 Percent Of Quake Losses

(Eastern News Agency)

Tokio, Nov. 30.—The Japanese fire-insurance companies concerned have come to an agreement to pay, in the name of solatium, 10 percent of the insured amount damaged by the recent earthquake disaster, and each to borrow from the government the sum required for that purpose at the rate of interest of two percent per annum.

As for the repayment of the loan, these companies have decided to organise one syndicate to which they have each to subscribe ten percent of their respective annual income of premiums, irrespective of the amount they have borrowed from the government separately, with the object of applying the subscription thus collected to the joint repayment of the loan.

Obituary

AST. WARDER A. C. WITHYMAN, S.M.P.

Funeral services were held in the Chapel at Bubbling Well Cemetery at 4:30 p.m. yesterday for Mr. A. C. Withyman, Assistant Warder at the Municipal Jail, who died at the General Hospital Friday morning. The services were conducted by the Very Rev. Dean C. J. F. Symons and were attended by a large number of Friends, and members of the Municipal Jail and police force.

The following were the pall bearers: Warder Hogg, Warder Rood, Ast. Wdr. Cookeake, Ast. Wrd. Wilkinson, Ast. Wdr. Eliary, Ast. Wdr. O'Rourke.

Wreaths were sent by Headquarter Officers, Foreign Detectives Central Station, The Staff Headquarters, Harbin Road Station, Louza Station, Bubbling Well Station, Yangtzepoo Station, Warders of Municipal Jail, Wayside Station, North Szechuen Road Station, Senior Warders, Members of Municipal Service Club, Assistant Gaolers, Sinza Station, Louza Station, C. A. Weatherhead, R. Sims, Mrs. and Mr. C. E. Thurgood.

Engagement

The engagement was announced, on December 1 at Chi Siu Girls' School, of Miss Martha Tsau Ling Chen instructor of English and Music of the School, to Mr. T. L. Woo, a prominent Chinese member of the British-American Tobacco Company staff. Miss Chen is a sister of Miss T. Y. Chen, and daughter of the late Rev. K. D. Chen. Mr. Woo is the brother of Mr. T. C. Woo of the Commercial Press, Ltd.

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U. B. DARK.
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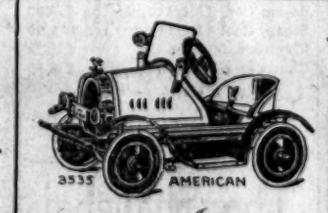

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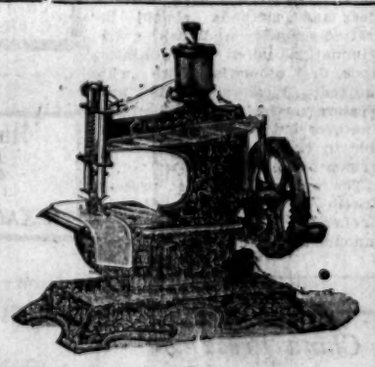

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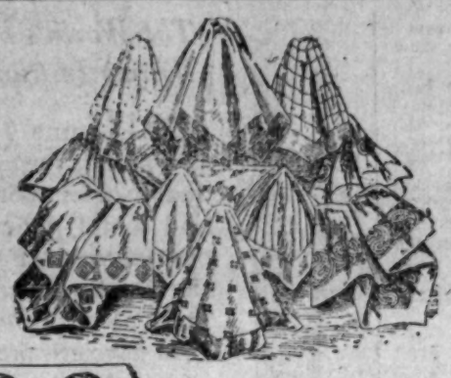

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A Complete Range of Smart Fancy Half Hose Always a Welcome Gift.
$2.25 $2.50 $2.95
pair

The Ideal Gift—Linen Handkerchiefs
11.50, 12.50, 13.50, 14.50, 15.50, 16.50, 18.59. All qualities

Complete Range of Men's Pure Silk Fancy Braces each pair in Box. All Sizes
$6.50

Men's Tan Kid Gloves
Warm Wool Lined
$8.50

Men's Tan Kid
Fur Lined Gloves
All size $14 50

Our Stock of Silk Scarves is unequalled; all Colours and designs
19.50, 22.50, 24.50, 25.00, 29.50, 32.50, 35.00

Men's Grey Suede Wool Lined Gloves
All Sizes
$8.50

Men's Unlined Gloves
Grey, Suede, Tan, Cape
$6.50 7.50

A full range of "Hickok" Silved Plated Buckle Belts in black, grey, brown, white
$6.50

Men's Artificial Silk Scarves; a complete new range, all colours.
$6.50 $8.50
$10.50 $12.50
$14.50

Men's Sweaters from
$5.50 to $35.00

Men's Motor Gauntlet Gloves.
Tan Kid Wool Lined $16.50
Sheepskin Lined $19.50

Men's Tan Wool Lined Gloves Strap Wrist
Price $11.50

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Acceptable Gift
Superb Coat in Black Coney Seal, with Sheaved Natural Beaver Collar, exquisite workmanship combined with careful selection of skins render this coat a perfect example of the furrier's art. Lined rich broche.
Price $315.00

Delightful Gift for Xmas
Magnificient Coat, a perfectly selected and matched Beaver Coney, new long lines with slight flare at hips, large collar of the same skin $450.00

A Dainty Present for Xmas
Long Evening Spray in a pretty shade of Vieux Rose, flat velvet flowers with tinsel centres intermixed with velvet foliage and black velvet.
$8.50

Christmas Presents
Single large flower with hanging trail attached, in mixture colourings of saxe and gold.
$7.50

Pretty Gifts for Christmas
Single tinsel flower in dainty colouring of lemon, pink, sax and mauve.
Price $3.75

Delightful Undie's as Xmas Gifts for the Dainty Woman
French Lawn Sets of three Garments beautifully hand embroidered in a handsome design and trimmed with real lace.
Nightdress $13.50 Chemise $9.50
Knickers $9.50
The Set of 3 garments combined $25.00

An Appreciable Gift for Xmas
Ladies Silk Pyjamas pink ground with wide mixture stripe of grey, mauve and yellow. Small collar fastening with pearl button $23.50

Christmas Presents, Pure Woollen Ripple Cloth Dressing Gown, in a pretty smart blue shade, long revers collar and cuffs, of oriental Shantung Silk in delightful colouring $27.50

Inexpensive Xmas Gifts that will be appreciated
Shell Pink Crepe de Chine Night dress, in a rich heavy quality, scalloped edges and embroidery of blue silk. Price $9.50

White Jap Silk Princess Slip inlet with wide veining and pretty lace insertion. Price $15.50

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NANKING ROAD —— SZECHUEN ROAD

THE GLEAM: By Sir Francis Younghusband

"These are the soul-stories of Svabhava and others—who, finding themselves unable to accept at second hand the religious faith in which they had severally been brought up, had sought to form their own religion in their own way. Mankind is still in an immature, bud-like stage of spiritual growth and not yet come to flower, except in a few rare instances. What is recorded here is the straining of the buds to blossom. And in them may be just discerned the colour of that heavenly glow which will later spread through every bloom."

This is a book (John Murray, London, 1923) to be greeted with enthusiastic acclaim by all classes of readers. The Gleam is the sense of things divine which all of us in some measure, experience; in particular, prophets; more so the world's spiritual leaders. The subject of the book is the experiences of Nija Svabhava,—not his real name, because he shuns publicity. It is the story of a man of strong religious proclivities who has devoted the best of himself and most of his life to the search for true religion, and his story has so interested the author that he believes it will interest us, as certainly it does.

"Great the Master
And sweet the Magic,
When over the valley,
In early summers,
Over the mountain,
On human faces,
And all around me,
Moving to melody,
Floated The Gleam

And ere it vanishes
Over the margin,
After it, follow it,
Follow The Gleam"

When time has put our period of the century back with the past, this book will remain high and upstanding, one of the first-rate productions of our era, for the subject is of perennial interest, and written not to display the author's literary gifts which are past praise but solely to convey his message, a message indeed of pre-eminent worth to all who value inner welfare and spiritual insight, such a message as will make the reading and re-reading thereof "a joy for ever."

In the last analysis what concerns us most is the soul's aspirations, that yearning for excellence, cosmic-urge, which lies deep in our bosoms, "the fountain head of all our living, the master light of all our seeing." Of such a resplendent worth is this book that our effort of praise seems ridiculous to describe its charms, its parts being of such greater excellence.

FOLLOWING THE GLEAM

In following the gleam the author says: "The Gleam had dawned upon him. He had caught its light. And never after could he desist for long from pursuing that light. He might wander. He might be sluggish. He might, for a time, wilfully shut his eyes to the light. But in the end he would find himself following it again—and following it with an ever more ardent intention."

WORSHIP OF EXCELLENCE

And again: "And if we would be all the God we can be we must know what excellence is in the highest degree; and with all our souls worship that excellence. When we have our hearts full set on excellence we may not actually achieve it. That may be beyond our power. But most assuredly we shall attain a higher degree of perfection than we would have if we had been unaware what excellence was and never worshipped the highest. We shall have implanted in our minds a higher standard of excellence. And that higher standard will work its way unrestingly in us, prevent our being smugly satisfied with any second-rate, and stir us to achieve the better.

"Now it is the natural habit of men to associate together for the admiration of excellence in one or other of its many different forms. And by thus associating the generality encourage the most proficient to exercise their faculties to the fullest possible stretch. The proficient enjoy the opportunity of proving their proficiency and the generality, by noting, appreciating and admiring the degree of excellence attained on one line, are stimulated to reach a higher degree of perfection on their own line. They are lifted out of themselves for the time being; and, joining their fellows in admiring excellence, are to that extent worshipping God in one of His aspects and putting themselves in communion with Him.

"Even in associations for the admiration of sport this may be seen. Most men admire courage, endurance, skill and nerve. And these are qualities worthy of men's admiration. So when men meet together to watch these qualities being displayed they are taking their part in admiring excellence. Excellence in a higher degree they would have the chance of admiring when they assemble to do honor to some great general, or statesman, or to some great artist, or poet, musician, or painter. And excellence in the highest degree they ought to have the opportunity of worshipping when they assemble in temples, mosques and churches. There, most of all, excellence in superlative degree should be held up before them for admiration and worship—excellence as embodied in the holiest men. There the highest standards should be upheld. And in giving themselves out in utter adoration of sublimest perfection men will be going a long way towards attaining it, and should be able to set about the ordinary affairs of life uplifted by the vision.

"They will take as their "standard of living" not a material but a spiritual standard. By taking care of the spiritual standard they will let the material standard take care of itself. By setting their affections on things above—on the highest thing—all these things shall be added unto them. If a man from his childhood is accustomed to setting his heart on the best and doing all he does to his best, the real necessities of his material existence will come to him easily enough. But let him be thinking only of higher wages and better housing and he will get these, it is true; but he will not get those spiritual things which are the real life.

"The conception of excellence may be poor at first as we begin to worship it. But the more we worship the more excellence will be revealed. And from the intensity of our worship will spring a passionate love of perfection: and with this love a growing determination to achieve it and put it into every humblest thing we do, till there is not a thing we put our hands to that is not done with grace and taste and finish."

HIGHEST MEN AND WORLD CONSCIOUSNESS

And we conclude with: "So it is with regard to Mother-World. She is to a higher degree in some individual units than in others, and more in the same individual at one moment than at another. She is to a higher degree in a group of men than in a group of beetles. She may indeed be to a higher degree in a beetle sacrificing itself for its offspring than she is in a man when he is in the act of deliberately robbing his neighbor. But in a general way she is represented to a higher degree by men than by beetles. Men are to a higher degree than beetles the embodiment of the spirit of Mother-World. And among men there are higher men who in their higher moments must more fully represent Mother-World than ordinary men at ordinary moments represent her. While in the stars there may be higher selves still.

"And, if it be the case that Mother-World is thus represented more fully in selves of high degree than in selves of low degree, it is a matter of urgent interest to discover the selves in whom the Mother-World is most truly represented, who are in a special degree the embodiment of the genious of the World, and bearers and agents of her self-hood.

"Now, when we look round on men in all their variety of attainment, we find that by the common consent of mankind, certain men are regarded as being on a distinctly higher level than the generality. They may be called holy men; and they are distinguished from their fellows by their acute sense of kinship with the whole world and by the ecstatic joy this communion gives them. They are men of a peculiar sensitiveness and responsiveness of soul which enables them to enter deeply into the heart of the world about them and receive the delicatest impressions and intimations from it. From this union they experience a rapture of love almost beyond their bearing. And this love reveals to them beauties they would never have discovered without it, while the beauty they see increases their love. And the power of intuition which they derive from their sensitiveness of soul endows them with a simple, direct and homely wisdom such as reasoning alone could never bring them.

"The enjoyment of wisdom, love and beauty in supreme degree is theirs. And withal they are verily as children. They have come full spiral round to but directly above the point where they started. They are children once more but on a higher plane. They have the simplicity and innocence, the directness, and unselfconsciousness of children, and the same joy in the world. But the joy is now a far higher joy and it makes them pine for an ever closer union with the World. They feel an abounding love for their fellow men, for the birds and animals and plants; and an over-powering anxiety to get all to share in the joy which they have felt. They would perfect themselves to the utmost pitch of perfection of which they are capable in order to have the more to give the world. And they stretch out to their full soul's length to help others reach the highest perfection too. Here and there and now and then there appear certain men and women of this higher type who in rare moments of extreme exaltation do feel themselves one in heart and soul with the whole world, who feel as if they were thus clasped to the heart of the world—as if they and the world were one and for the moment all was blissful perfection; and at the same time as if they were so enlarged and expanded that they embraced the whole world within themselves.

"In those sacred moments they are intensely aware of being in the Presence of some Power higher and unsurpassably greater than themselves, outside them, above them, and yet within them too. And they feel held by the Power, and caught up and carried away in a great onward and upward sweep. Their life for the time being becomes merged in a mightier and incredibly swifter and intenser life; and their consciouseness in a vaster and more vivid consciousness. And they are transported with an ecstasy ineffable joy quite untranslatable in words and which even music fails to express.

"Out of this joy springs love. They fall head-long in love with the world; but in love to a degree and of an intensity that the love of lovers is mere "liking" for one another in comparison. They feel bathed in love, with love soaking into them through every pore; and yet with love welling up within them too, till they are surging and seething in love, tossed about on billows of love, and feel they cannot contain one atom more or bear it for a moment longer. But though this love is of a power so tremendous and is so enormously intense that they can scarcely contain themselves, but feel they must burst asunder under the pressure, yet it does not crush them but actually refreshes and refines them. They become melted and over-flowing with love.

"And again, though they absolutely lose themselves in it, yet they know that they have never been more completely and intensely themselves. For the first time they have found themselves. For the first time they really live. They feel raised and lifted up on to an altogether higher level of life. And they feel elated and buoyant enough to float away to infinite heights. They are radiant, too, with unspeakable glory, and hide their countenance from the gaze of common men lest they should see the shining of it.

"And with this glory comes revelation. The whole world is in illumination. The inner heart of things is revealed to them with noonday brightness. Their faculties are refined and quickened, too. They perceive with the swifest intuition. And they are enabled to act with incredible power."

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	House of David Blues	Fox Trot.	The Virginians.
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	Song of the Flea	Song.	Chaliapin.
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	Impromptu in "A" flat	Piano.	Alfred Cortot.
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	O dolci Mani	Song.	Beniamino Gigli.
943.	The Juggler	Piano.	Rachmaninoff.
	Etude in "F" Minor	Piano.	Rachmaninoff.
6418.	Calvary	Song.	Louise Homer.
	The Lost Chord	Song.	Louise Homer.
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	The Mill in the Forest		Pryor's Band.
19150.	Dreamy Melody	Song.	Sterling Trio.
	I'm drifting back to Dreamland	Song.	Clark James.
55200.	Natoma Dagger Dance		Herbert's Orch.
	Indian Summer		Herbert's Orch.
19116.	When the bell in the Light house Rings		Wilfred Glenn.
	Bells of the Sea		Wilfred Glenn.
45367.	Honey, Dat's all		Olive Kline.
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HEARINGS:

November 23, 1923, Cause No. 2349, Hulse v. Hulse; testimony taken of plaintiff; continued.

November 23, 1923, Cause No. 2339, Boyd v. Boyd; testimony taken of plaintiff and J. S. Knight; submitted.

November 23, 1923, Cause No. 2335, In re application of William W. Worthington for admission to the bar; on report and motion.

November 23, 1923, Cause No. 2350, In re application of Norwood F. Allman for admission to the bar; on report and motion.

November 23, 1923, Cause No. 2311, Carl Fick v. American Commercial & Industrial Co., Ltd.; testimony taken of plaintiff and S. Thatcher; submitted.

(Before the Commissioner)

November 21, 1923, Crim. No. 537, U. S. v. Pepper; plea of guilty entered; submitted.

November 21, 1923, Crim. No. 538, U. S. v. Johnson; testimony taken of Ammer Singh, Hamam Singh, N. J. Bourne, N. Rusesky, defendant, J. Walsh, J. Quinn, G. Owens; submitted.

November 23, 1923, Crim. No. 540, U. S. v. Fair; testimony taken of C. Fair, defendant, R. Roach, submitted.

November 24, 1923, Crim. No. 539, U. S. v. Squires; plea of guilty enterd; submitted.

November 24, 1923, Crim. No. 541, U. S. v. Walsh; testimony taken of C. D. Murphy; submitted.

JUDGMENTS AND ORDERS:

November 22, 1923, Cause No. 2347, In re William Harry Lowe's estate; order appointing administratrix.

November 22, 1923, Cause No. 2195, In re Knud Sorensen Stokke's will; order closing administration.

November 22, 1923, Cause No. 2016, In re William Henry Sears' will; order closing administration.

November 23, 1923, Cause No. 2031, Kitty Ren v. American Drug Company; order sustaining motion for execution.

November 23, 1923, Cause No. 2335, In re application of William W. Worthington for admission to the bar; admitted.

November 23, 1923, Cause No. 2350, In re application of Norwood F. Allman for admission to the bar; admitted.

November 23, 1923, Cause No. 1861, Luk Hop Company v. American Express Company; judgment for plaintiff.

November 23, 1923, Cause No. 2307, U. S. v. L. D. Kearny; acquittal.

November 23, 1923, Cause No. 2317, U. S. v. L. D. Kearny; sentence.

November 23, 1923, Cause No. 1506, Fur and Wood Trading Co. (D. Biedermann), Ltd. v. Andersen, Meyer & C., Ltd.; judgment for plaintiff.

November 23, 1923, Cause No. 1686, In re The Stewart-Crane Co. Inc.; order on receiver's report.

November 23, 1923, Cause No. 2053, In re assignment of Cosmos Commercial Corporation; order referring case to auditor.

[illegible]ember 23, 1923, Cause No. [illegible] V. Solovieff v. Pacific Mail [illegible]o; order sustaining demur-

[illegible]vember 26, 1923, Cause No. 2311, Carl Fick v. American Commercal & Industrial Co., Ltd.; judgment for plaintiff.

November 26, 1923, Cause No. 2341, In re Richard Swain's will; order admitting will to probate.

November 27, 1923, Cause No. 2352, Rau v. Rau; order for service by publication.

(By the Commissioner)

November 21, 1923, Crim. No. 537, U. S. v. Pepper; sentence.

November 21, 1923, Crim. No. 538, U. S. v. Johnson; sentence.

November 23, 1923, Crim. No. 540, U. S. v. Fair; sentence.

November 24, 1923, Crim. No. 539, U. S. v. Squires; warned and assessed costs.

November 24, 1923, Crim. No. 541, U. S. v. Walsh; sentence.

MISCELLANEOUS FILINGS:

November 22, 1923, Cause No. 2347, In re William Harry Lowe's estate; bond of administratix; letters of administration.

November 22, 1923, Cause No. 2341, In re Richard Swain's will; [illegible]

November 23, 1923, Cause No. 2350, In re application of Norwood F. Allman for admission to the bar; report and motion.

November 23, 1923, Cause No. 2339, Boyd v. Boyd; affidavit; motion for judgment by default; notice of motion.

November 24, 1923, Cause No. 1686, In re The Stewart-Crane Co. Inc.; objection to recever's schedule and motion; notice of motion.

November 26, 1923, Cause No. 2344, Kirkham v. Kirkham; notice of taking deposition.

November 26, 1923, Cause No. 2083, In re Adeline Hoffman's estate; final account.

November 26, 1923, Cause No. 2341, In re Richard Swain's will; depositions.

November 26, 1923, Cause No. 2272, Colbert v. Colbert; answer.

November 27, 1923, Cause No. 2319, L. H. Woo v. Commercial Express & Storage Co.; notice of motion on deumrrer.

November 27, 1923, Cause No. 2203, Brandt & Rodgers, Ltd. v. C. Berthel & Co.; notice of motion for judgment by default.

November 27, 1923, Cause No. 2088, Chan Chang Shun v. C. Berthel & Co.; motion to set.

November 27, 1923, Cause No. 2352, Waung Yang Sze v. Universal Motor Car & Body Works, Inc.; complaint; summons issued.

November 27, 1923, Cause No. 2353, Rau v. Rau; complaint; affidavit; summons issued.

November 27, 1923, Cause No. 2354, J. P. Tarasoff v. Oriental Motor Co.; complaint; summons issued.

(By the Commissioner)

November 21, 1923, Crim. No. 537, U. S. v. Pepper; complaint.

November 21, 1923, Crim. No. 538, U. S. v. Johnson; complaint.

November 21, 1923, Crim. No. 539, U. S. v. Squires; complaint.

November 22, 1923, Crim. No. 540, U. S. v. Fair; affidavit; warrant issued; marshal's return of warrant.

November 24, 1923, Crim. No. 541, U. S. v. Walsh; complaint.

November 26, 1923, Crim. No. 542, U. S. v. Johnson; complaint.

November 27, 1923, Civil No. 145, L. Siegman v. A. G. Henderson; complaint; summons issued.

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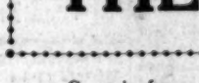

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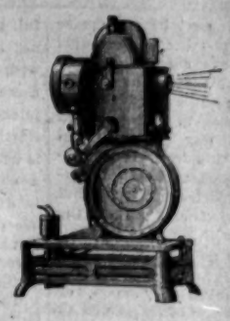

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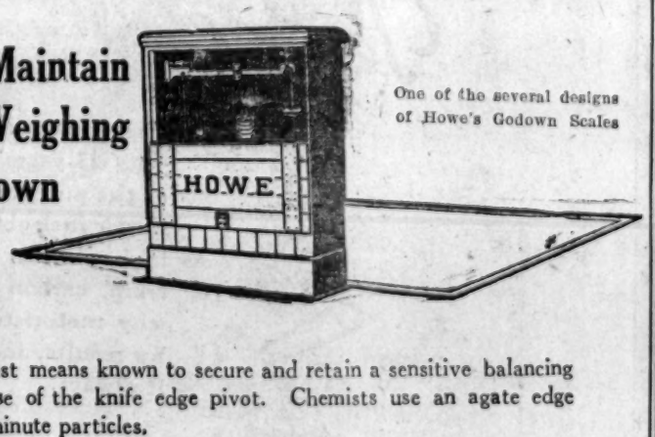

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Optimism And The Fruitful Life

When we next hear someone denouncing optimism as a stupid idea, as we are sure to do in a world like this, let us be sure to ask him if he has ever given himself the trouble to discover how it found its way into human speech. For this word is of infinite importance, and all the doctors of the world are agreed that it plays a tremendous part in the human life.

It comes to us from the Latin language, derived from the word optimus, meaning very good, or the best. Its popularity is due to the philosopher Leibnitz, who was born in 1646, and was certainly one of the greatest thinkers who have ever lived.

Leibnitz lived at a time when men were falling into a bad habit of accusing the universe. Scepticism was in the air. "How can we believe in God when there is so much evil in the world?" "Life is a curse." "There is no such thing as free-will." Such ideas as these were floating through the tired mind of the dying seventeenth century. Pessimism had become both a fashion and a disease. There was no hope for Man unless a recovery could be made.

Leibnitz brought his unrivalled wealth of knowledge to the task of curing the world. Against the malady of pessimism he brought the faith of optimism. He was a devout Christian, and the greatest philosopher of his time. He argued that the existing universe is the best of all possible universes. Into his argument this is no place to go, but we cannot leave Leibnitz himself without recording the chief fact of his childhood and describing his end. This glorious man owed everything in life to his mother. When he was only six his father died, and his mother henceforth devoted her whole life to the education of her only son, feeding his mind with knowledge, and encouraging him to explore every field of human enquiry. Thus he was able to win glory as a mathematician, a theologian, a philosopher, and a historian, and to become "the most learned of modern philosophers." His mother's love accounts in no small measure for his optimism.

As he came near the end of his life he discussed the nature of his disease with his doctor, curious about it, and wishing to understand it from a scientific point of view. Toward the evening of his last day a servant came to him and asked if he would like to receive the Holy Communion. He replied: "Let me alone. I have done ill to none. All must die." Then we read: "He raised himself on the bed and tried to write. The darkness of death was gathering round him. He failed to read what he had written, and lying down covered his face with his hands. In a few moments he ceased to breathe."

From such a man as this the word optimism has come to us. It is, in truth, one of the brave words of human speech, a warrior word, and without troubling our brains at present to understand its particular use by Leibnitz when the seventeenth century lay a dying, we can very easily see what its practical meaning is to us in the early and tragic years of the twentieth century.

FAITH OF THE YOUNG IN THE GOODNESS OF LIFE

It means, first and foremost, faith in the goodness of life. Whatever gloomy philosophers may choose to think, there is not a lamb in the meadows, not a lark in the sky, not a puppy chasing its own tail in a garden, not a boy or girl playing games in the open air, who treats life as a curse. All young things are glad to be alive. If older things appear to be sad and mournful, perhaps it is because they have not lived their lives in accordance with Nature's laws. In any case there is enough ringing and rejoicing happiness on this beautiful Earth to make us certain that it is better to be a live creature than a stone on the road or a word in a book. We can see and hear. We can run and walk. We can think and smile. We can take a part in the great drama of human history.

Then there is another important fact about optimism. Its opposite mood is fatal to good health. Dickens placed in the hearthy household of Mr. Peggotty an old widow woman, Mrs. Gummidge, who was for ever moping by the fire, for ever accusing herself, in a sentimental fashion, of ingratitude. Mr. Peggotty invited her on one occasion to throw an old shoe after a bride and bridegroom. "No," said Mrs. Gummidge: "jt had better be done by somebody else, Dan'l. I'm a lone lorn creetur myself, and everythink that reminds me of creeturs that ain't lone and lorn goes contrairy with me."

TRUTH OF IDEA THAT LIFE IS WHAT WE MAKE IT

She wanted to be unhappy. She would have been perfectly miserable if there had been nothing in her life to mourn over, to weep over, and to complain about. She made herself unhappy. Her unhappiness, her sorrows, her sufferings, her miseries, her tearful griefs, were evils of her own creation. Dickens knew that a considerable part of human ills is self-inflicted. As Madame de Genlis says, "Let us not murmur, for we need ask God to forgive us almost all our misfortunes."

The more we look at life the more clearly shall we see that in almost every home and every heart the law of human existence is summed up in those arresting words of Jesus: "According to thy faith be it done unto thee." If we believe life is a curse it will be a curse to us. If we believe it is a blessing we shall be conscious of blessing at every turn. Nothing is more important to us than the character of our destiny. The poorest man can think himself into the Kingdom of Heaven, and many have done so, and the richest man can think himself even out of the love of God, and many have done so.

"It is worth a thousand pounds a year," said Dr. Johnson, "to have the habit of looking on the bright side of things." Notice that word habit. We can cultivate this attitude of mind. We can practise happiness by constantly keeping our eyes on the bright side of things. And this is optimism: a habit of gratitude and happiness. Mr. G. K. Chesterton has told us that gratitude is happiness combined with a sense of wonder.

TWO CLASSES OF PEOPLE WHO MAKE UP WORLD

After the days of Leibnitz optimism became a doctrine: "the doctrine that, on the whole, the universe advances so as to be tending toward a state in the indefinite future different in its general character from that in the indefinite past." It is, therefore, very like the word evolution, and we may say that the true optimist is one who believes in the doctrine of evolution. Pessimists believe that the world began in a state of perfection and has ever since been getting worse and worse. Optimists believe that the world began in a state of chaos, anarchy, and horror, and has ever since been growing more orderly, more beautiful, and better.

It we think about the people we know we shall see that they can be easily and naturally divided into two classes, optimists and pessimists. We shall see that all our cheerful friends look on life as a good thing and believe that it is getting better as time goes on, while all our gloomy and sorrowful friends never look forward at all, but are constantly speaking of the past as if it were the grave of all hope and happiness. The optimist is the happy warrior, and the pessimist is the coward who surrenders to the enemy.

A mystic once said that "he who puts forth one depressing thought aids Satan in his work of torment: he who puts forth one cheering thought aids God in His work of beneficence." And science begins to justify this declaration. Every gloomy person, everyone who nurses a grievance, everyone who fears the future and regrets the past, is creating about him an atmosphere dangerous for the other people, and in himself a darkness which is fatal to his health, his peace, and his usefulness. On the other hand, every cheerful person who radiates beneficence and gratitude is doing the best thing possible for his own health, and helping others to be brave under suffering and contented in difficult situations.

"Mankind," says Smith, "are always happier for having been happy, so, if you make them happy now, you make them happy twenty years hence by the memory of it."

DUTY OF THE HAPPY TO SHARE THEIR JOY

It is a part of our duty to other people, as well as a part of our duty to ourselves, to be cheerful. We commit a grievous sin when we allow morbid and depressing thoughts to take possession of us. We are on the wrong side when we are sad and despairing. We are among the cowards when we anticipate trouble, and among the traitors when we take arms in the ranks of the pessimists.

Now it is easy enough for some people to be optimists, and hard for other people not to be pessimists: but we have not used our eyes to much purpose if we have not seen that many people with every reason to be happy and grateful are, on the contrary, miserable and complaining: while many people who have every excuse to throw up the sponge and to wear a long face are among the bravest and happiest of mankind. Still, it should be a part of optimism to help those who are sad and sorrowful. As Byron said in one of his best moments:

All who joy would win must share it: Happiness was born a twin:

and it is the highest teaching of Christian optimism that those who have great possessions—and happiness and cheerfulness are among the greatest of human possessions—should share them with mankind.

So it comes to this: optimism is a doctrine of physical science, of medicine, and of religion. It is on the side of all forward-looking activities of the soul. It believes that life is good, that it can be made better, and that the best way of making it better is to exercise faith, hope, and love.

TRUE OPTIMIST WITH THE GRACE OF GOD IN HIS HEART

The optimist has the whole force of science, philosophy, and religion on his side. The true optimist has the grace of God in his heart, and is lovable, helpful, delightful, never aggressive.

It is not optimism to proclaim that everything is going well when everything is pointing to disaster. That is to be an ostrich, not an optimist.

The optimist will denounce sin, will warn against danger: he will declare as strongly as any pessimist, when the circumstances demand it that calamity lies ahead: but, unlike the pessimist, he will commend a policy of courage and unselfish cheerfulness by which the danger may be averted or the calamity overcome.

Let us never forget how the great soul of Robert Browning rang out in the depressing years when Darwinism was widely misunderstood, and when the poet sang of:

One who never turned his back
but march breast forward,
Never doubted clouds would break,
Never dreamed, though right were
worsted, wrong would triumph,
Held we fall to rise, are baffled to
fight better, Sleep to wake.

He was right. The popular misunderstanding of Darwinism has passed away. The truth that remains is seen to explain, not to confound, the eternal truths of religion. And there was never a time in man's history when science more tremendously emphasised the wonder of human personality.

But Browning sang of faith when all the thinkers were doubting, and when it looked as if science had no justification for optimism. So in its darkest hour the soul can take the wings of the morning and fly to the everlasting source of light and happiness. Faith, hope, and love—these three are essential to the confident and fruitful life.

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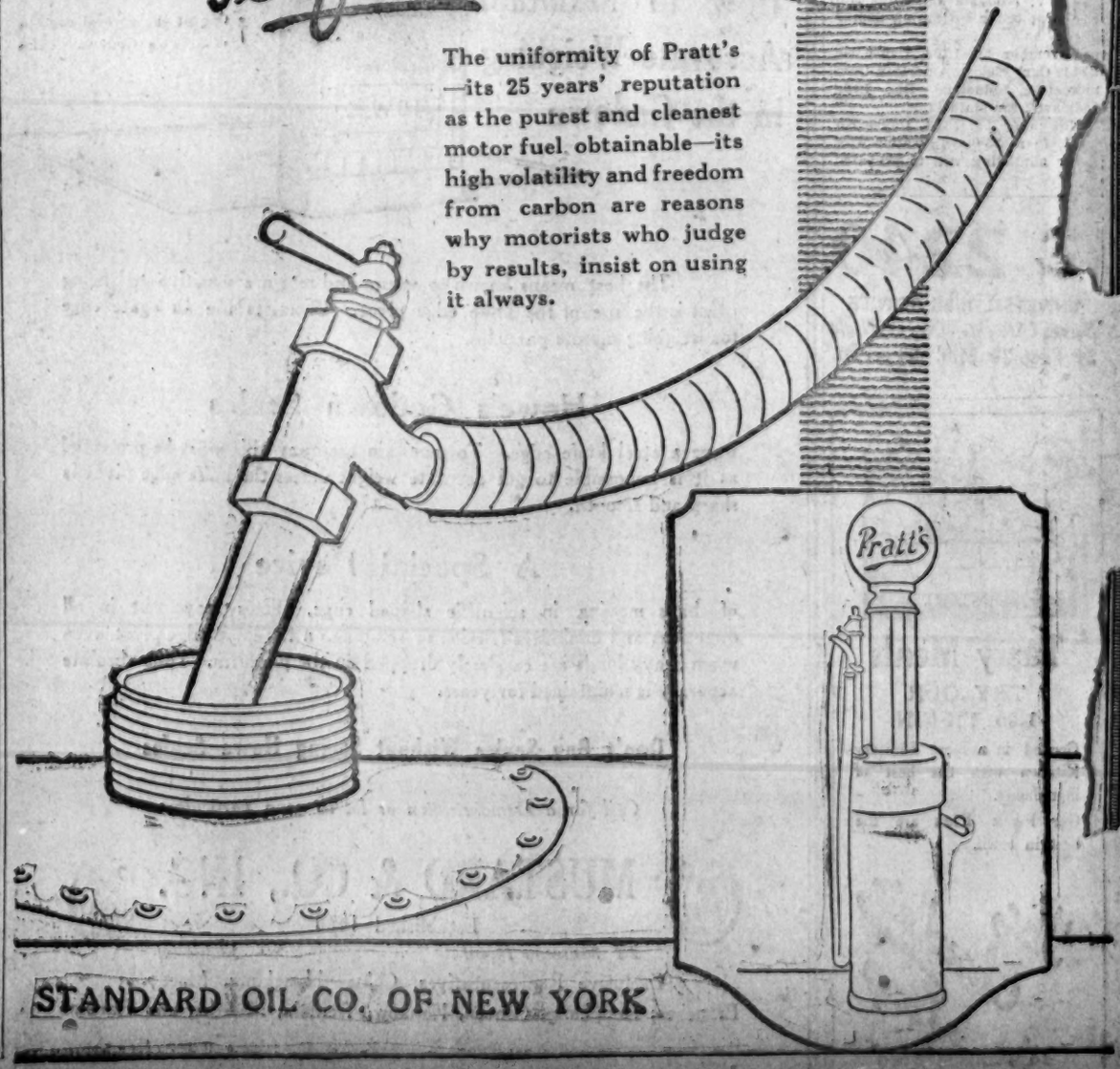

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Vintages For 1923

The Grape Harvests Of Europe

Reports are now reaching London of the quantity and quality of the vintages in the wine-producing countries of Europe. The yield of the vineyards appears to have been limited in most districts, but fair quality has been obtained. Information received from their correspondents by Messrs. Hedges and Butler, Mr. Francis Downman, and other merchants and shippers can be summarised as follows:

Champagne.—The crop is small and well under the average. The grapes are of good quality, but it is too early to determine whether 1923 will be established as a vintage year. Prices for the produce of the vineyards are very high, and are reaching 1,400f. for the cask of two hundred litres. This may be accounted for by a persistent belief in the Champagne district that prohibition in America will break down to an extent which will again permit the admission of wine into the United States. The belief is not upheld by many observers in this country. While some brands of champagne are now being sold in England at greatly reduced prices, the best examples of the 1915 and 1917 vintages are at a premium.

Claret.—The vintage began on October 1 in favorable weather. In the spring the vines were in leaf a fortnight earlier than usual, but in spite of this good beginning the gathering of the grapes was late. The quality is expected to be generally better than that of last year, but the quantity is only half of last year's phenomenal crop. As unemployment is practically non-existent in France, the ordinary wines will be consumed in the country of their origin, and only the better growths will be available for export. Prices are likely to be high, although the wines may not reach the standard of those of 1917 and 1920, which were fine vintage years.

Burgundy.—The quantity is disappointing, and as the quality is good prices will be high. For several years now there has been a deficiency of burgundy.

Port.—The vintage is late, but is being gathered so far under good weather conditions, and the grapes are in a healthy condition. The quantity will not be very large, but the wines, though not of the excellence of last year, are expected to be good. It is doubtful whether 1923 will be considered a "port" year in the same sense as 1917 and 1920. The ports of 1917, shipped after the war, commanded a high price, but those of 1920, which were laid down at a lower cost, are regarded as much better in quality.

Sherry.—Production is about one-sixth below that of the average crop, but sherry is blended and is not sold as a vintage wine. There was great heat in the sherry-growing districts. Sherry, after being neglected in recent years, is now more appreciated, but still offers good value for its cost. The shipment of brown sherries has increased considerably.

Moselle.—The vintage in Germany was late, and nothing can yet be said with certainty of the wines. Moselles of 1921, now being handled commercially, are said to be as rich as any within living memory. They also show briskness and sprightliness. Growers, knowing their merits, are disinclined to put them on the market except on a gold basis of payment.

Madeira.—The crop is only about half the average, owing to misty weather in the flowering period.

Marsala.—Following a bad vintage last year, the yield this year is satisfactory. The fruit has been gathered in a clean and healthy condition.

Cognac.—The conditions in which the wine in Charente, from which brandy is distilled, has been made are on the whole good, and excellent brandy should be produced this year.

The general tendency of wine prices in England during the past year has been towards lower quotations. This has particularly applied to clarets. The year's vintages do not suggest that the decline will be maintained, and for the best growths the cost seems likely to be higher.—London Times.

Tutankhamen's Tomb

Work Restarted

Luxor, Oct. 22.—The summer-long silence of the Valley of the Kings was broken soon after sunrise this morning, when Mr. Howard Carter's gangs of boys and men began their winter's work. The tomb of Tutankhamen was not touched today, nor will it be before the end of the week at the earliest. The task now in hand consists of levelling the ground in front and around the entrance of the tomb of Seti II., the expedition's workship. For this purpose a large space is being cleared and levelled, and provision is also being made for an outdoor photographic studio on part of the same site.

Despite the sweltering October sun, which made the valley like an oven, with only very occasional fugitive little puffs of wind to bring relief, everybody seemed delighted to be back on the old work. The foremen were the same as last year, and there were many old boys in the gangs. Old or new worked with a will, their glistening faces beaming through the smothering clouds of thick white Theban dust.

The present task will take three or four days, and then Mr. Carter will turn the gangs on to the removal of the seventeen hundred tons of earth heaped above the tomb of Tutankhamen. This covering should be cleared away well inside a week, and then all will be in readiness once more for entering the tomb. This, if all goes well, Mr. Carter expects to do on November 2 or 3.

Oct. 17.—Mr. Howard Carter accompanied by his assistant, Mr. Callender, and Mr. Burton, of the New York Metropolitan Museum, arrived here at 9.15 this morning. The party were met by notables of Luxor and Kurna, and Mr. Carter's own Egyptian staff.

The tomb of Tutankhamen was closed last February, the doorway being barred by the heavy iron gate reinforced with great balks of timber until the entrance was completely sealed. Then the entire deep well down which the steep staircase descends to the entrance itself was filled with 1,700 tons of rock. A corps of eighty Egyptian men and boys was engaged in the work of filling, which took two days to complete and was finished at midday on February 27. The removing of the great mass of stuff is expected to take at least a week. The party will be doing well if entrance to the ante-chamber, where the two statues of the King stand guard over the sepulchral hall beyond, is gained by Nov 1.

Mr. Callender's function is, as it were, that of foreman of the works. Under Mr. Carter's genal direction he has charge of all the labor. It was under his superintendence that all the trays and cases were made for the removal of the various objects from the tomb and for their conveyance to Cairo. In the handling of the articles inside the chamber and in the labor of getting them out he has consistently worked harder than any of the workmen under him.

Mr. Harry Burton is the photographer whose services were lent to the late Lord Carnarvon and Mr. Carter by the Metropolitan Museum of New York. The public is familiar with evidences of his skill in the wonderful photographs of the newly found treasures which have been reproduced from time to time and in the slides which illustrated Mr. Carter's lectures at the New Oxford Theater. Since the discovery of the tomb a photographic record has been made of every detail of procedure, more careful and comprehensive than has ever before been attempted. Mr. Burton returns to his post now so that that record may be continued—presumably by cinematograph as well as ordinary photography—from the moment that the work of re-excavation begins.

After access to the ante-chamber is gained, some time must elapse before any progress can be made with the actual removal of the first of the concentric shells or tabernacles which enclose the sarcophagus of the King. The whole surface of the outermost tabernacle—and it is over 20ft. long by more than 10ft. high and 10ft. wide—will have to be chemically treated, a difficult and unpleasant task in the confined space. The tabernacle itself, all sheathed in plates of gold and inlaid with blue faience, appears to have been put together in large sections, awkward to handle, and in all probability a scaffolding will have to be built round the entire structure.

As the space between the structure and the walls of the chamber is little more than one foot and the [illegible], it is evident that the problem which confronts Mr. Carter and his colleagues is a ticklish one. However impatient they may be to arrive at the secret of the innermost shrine, for the sake of science—that no scrap of the precious contents of the chambers may be lost or injured—they will have to proceed with the utmost caution.—London Times.

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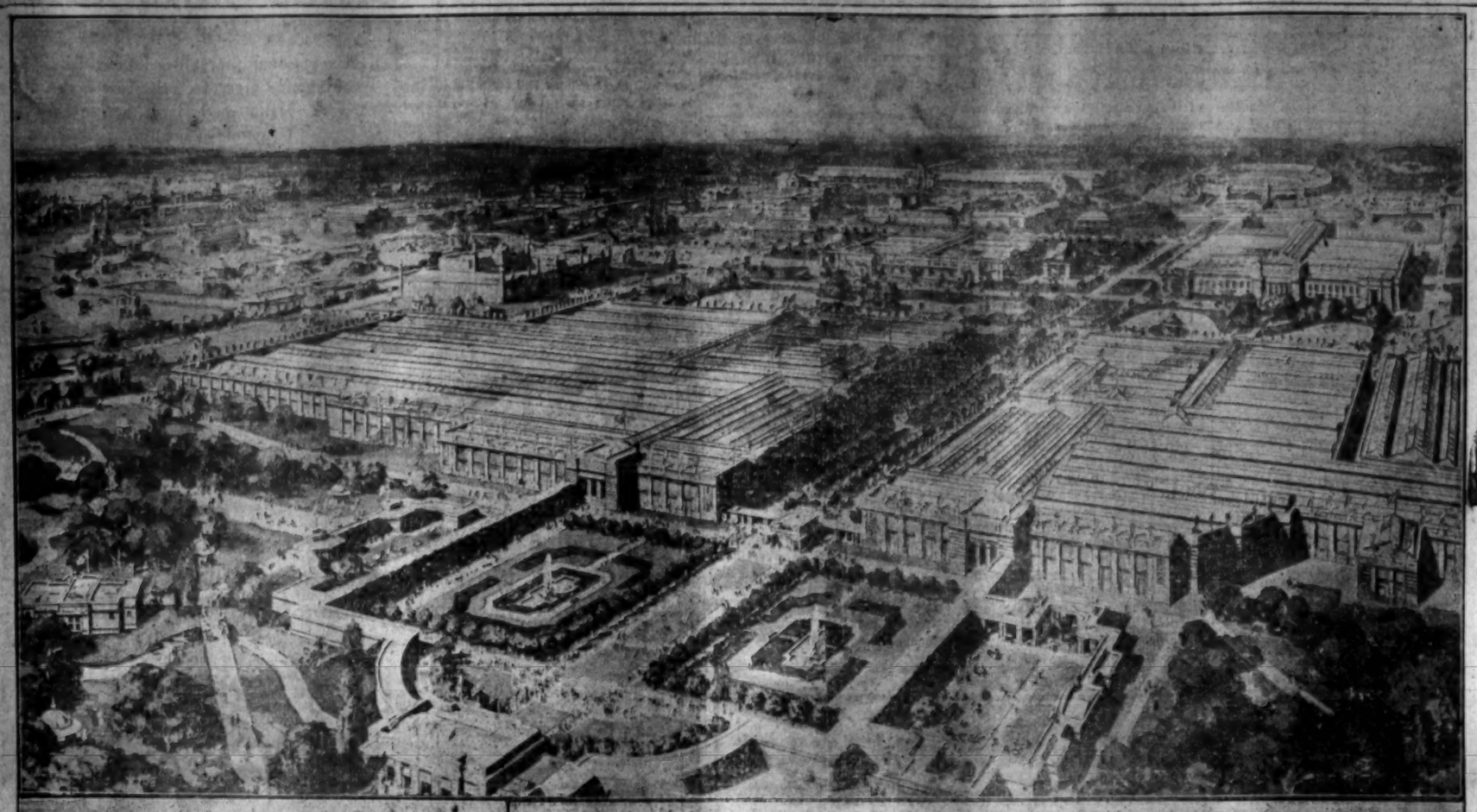
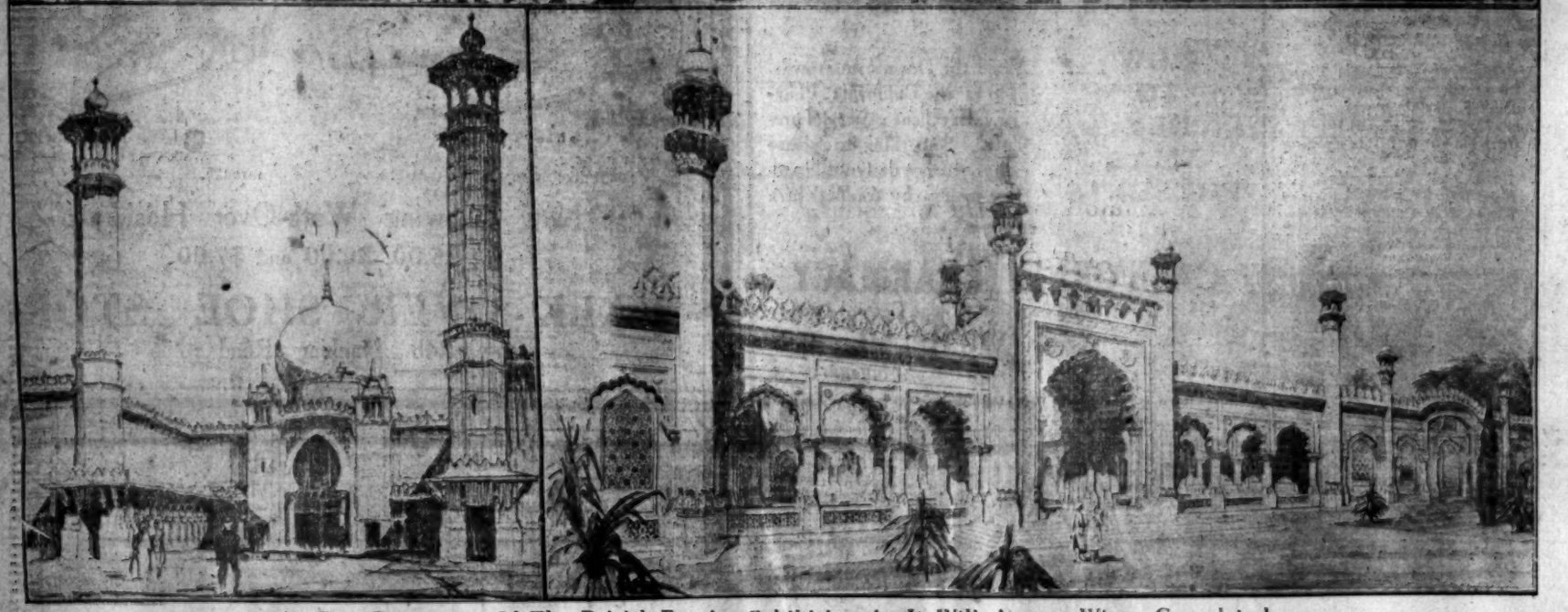
Work Begun On £10,000,000 British Empire Exhibition Opens Next April





At Top, Panorama Of The British Empire Exhibition As It Will Appear When Completed; Below, Left, Facade Of Malayan Pavilion, Right India's Pavilion.

(From Our Special Correspondent)

London, Oct. 26.—There is springing up at Wembley, just outside London, a wonderful city of domes and minarets, like an Arabian Nights vista, covering an area of nearly 300 acres, in which more than 200,000 people could live. This wonderful city is to be the home of the British Empire Exhibition, which will be open from April to October next year.

As far back as 1913 the suggestion was first made, but it was in June 1920 that the scheme was officially launched, the Prince of Wales being appointed the President, and in his words, the Exhibition will be "A great stocktaking of the Empire's resources".

SCOPE OF EXHIBITION

It is perhaps hardly realised that the British Empire covers a quarter of the globe and has a population of well over a quarter of the entire population of the world. These vast interests are to be compressed into the Empire Exhibition, and the project is being pursued with a thoroughness and on a scale which almost beggar description.

All the Dominions will be represented, and have voted large sums for the purpose of adequately and broadly representing their special features. The Colonies, as apart from the Dominions, have come into the scheme with equal enthusiasm. Burma, Ceylon, Malaya and Sarawak and Hongkong will all bring their atmosphere to the Exhibition, as representing the Far East. Malta, Cyprus and Palestine will represent the near Eastern territories. The East African group includes Tanganyika, Kenya, Uganda, Zanzibar, Sudan, Nyassaland, and the Mauritius and Seychelles Islands.

West Africa will be represented by Nigeria, Gold Coast, and Sierra Leone. British Guiana, British Honduras, the Windward and Leeward Islands, Jamaica, Trinidad, Barbados, the Bahamas, the Falkland Isles and Bermuda will contribute towards the representation of the Empire in the Western Hemisphere.

Although called the British Empire Exhibition, it will be comprehensive and inclusive enough to be entitled a world exhibition, as all the continents and climates, most of the races and a majority of the products of the world will be fully represented.

Thus, there will be African villages, beautiful gardens ablaze with flowers, wonderful lakes, on which will float practically every type of craft used on every river in the Empire, bridges of roses, delightful rockeries, temples, kiosks, and, greatest of all, the enormous pavilions erected by the Dominions and the Mother-country to adequately feature the life, products, and characteristics of each.

GROUNDS AND BUILDINGS

The following facts will give some idea of the spirit in which the Dominions have entered into the scheme and the wonderful results which will be achieved thereby. India is spending £260,000, and is erecting in shell and white plaster a replica of the famous Taj Mahal at Agra. India's section will cover nearly five acres, and the building mentioned above will occupy three acres.

Canada is spending £200,000, and will occupy a section of nearly six acres. In this space three buildings will be erected, one occupying 112,600 square feet and two occupying nearly 10,000 square feet each.

Australia is also spending £200,000, and has a section as large as that of Canada's, whilst her building will be even much larger. Other Dominions, New Zealand, South Africa and Newfoundland, are equally as diligent, and the colonies and dependencies are likewise spending enormous sums in order that the Exhibition may lack nothing. These buildings will be set among hills and slopes, with great avenues and belts of trees. A stream will wind its way through the grounds and visitors will be able to make their way from one Dominion to another by means of boats along a broad chain of lakes. The Mother-country will be adequately and fittingly represented by the great Palaces of Engineering and Industry. These buildings will occupy over a million square feet between them, and, enormous as they are, all the space available has been let to anxious exhibitors.

At a cost of £100,000 a full sized working colliery is being sunk, and visitors will be conducted down a forty feet shaft, through a quarter of a mile of tunnels and shown the methods by which this most vital commodity is obtained.

AMUSEMENTS ALSO

In the enormous Amusements Park, there will be the latest amusements, racing coaster, switchbacks, the largest and most complete scenic railway ever erected, water-rides and air glides; in fact, the whole world has been ransacked for attractions and sensations. The Stadium, the largest sports arena in the world, will be the scene of continual contests in every form of sport, and at night there will be fireworks and the Exhibition will be bathed in a flood of wondrous lighting. With a view of facilitating transport, a miniature railway, 1200 yards long, has been installed. This Amusements Park will cover 47 acres.

COST OVER £10,000,000

Altogether the Exhibition will give a complete picture of the Empire, and, for that matter, of almost the whole world. Innumerable world-conferences to be held next year have been fixed in this country, to enable the delegates to visit this wonderful affair. Estimates place the number of probable visitors at 25,000,000, and before it opens over £10,000,000 will have been spent on the preparation.

With its wide appeal to business men of all countries, the sentimental attraction to those who comprise the British Empire, and the inexhaustible func of attractions to persons of every class and taste, the Exhibition comprises everything necessary to make itself a most wonderful success, financially, and also from an economic point of view, in the direction of the development of the Empire's industries and the improvement in general trade conditions. Let us hope that this will be the case, for the development of the British Empire can only mean the development of the world generally and improvement in Empire trade will undoubtedly reflect itself in an improvement in world trade as a whole. Therefore, if only from this point of view, the Exhibition should not only be a matter of interest to those directly concerned, but of interest to the world as a whole.

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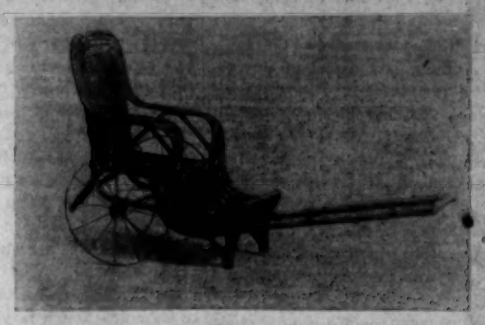

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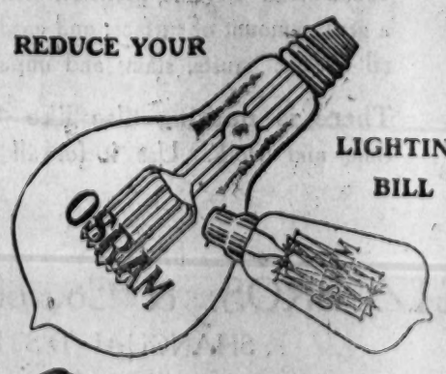

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How I Like A Woman To Look :-: By Dr. Frank Crane

Husbands, Unlike Trains, Don't Always Stay Caught

"One reason," says Doctor Crane, "why women let their husbands slip away from them is that they cease trying to please their husbands. True enough, there are other reasons. Also, true enough, the man may be more often to blame than the woman. But my point is that the woman who is careless about her appearance when she and her husband are alone is adding to her chances for unhappiness. One woman, when asked why she didn't go on keeping up her appearance to please her husband, replied that there was no sense in continuing to run after you had caught the train! Later she found that husbands are not like trains. They don't always stay 'caught.'

"Middle-aged men are indulging more and more in outdoor exercise, such as golf and tennis, to keep the muscles firm and healthy. The middle-aged woman, who 'lets herself go,' while her husband and his contemporaries are keeping themselves fit and active, will find herself growing old so much faster than they do that the contrast will be painful."

First of all, let me insist that I am not going to try to tell how a woman ought to look. All I intend to do is to tell how I like a woman to look.

I am not familiar with the secrets of the beauty parlor. I know very little about women's clothes—and what little I do know, my wife informs me, is wrong. I do not understand the blending of colors and all that sort of thing.

I am just a plain, ordinary man. That is the reason I am writing on this subject: because I represent the common male person, to whom woman is either a vision of beauty or a scarecrow, or something between these two extremes.

To begin with, I like to look at women. I am not given to adventures with unknown fair ones: but I confess that my eye seeks, as a habit, the faces of all women passers-by. In the street cars I do not stare at girls: but I see them. No woman goes by me that does not flash some spiritual light or shadow upon me.

I have a conviction that the last word of souls, of the infinite, of the deeps of life lies somewhere in the maze of a woman's heart. Every woman, to me, is a little wonderful.

I confess that I have had some help in writing this article, to the extent of trying out my ideas upon a few women whom I considered competent to criticize. First of all there was Mary Brooks Picken, head of the women's department of one of the largest correspondence shools in the country. It is her business to teach something like one hundred thousand women how to dress. And I have talked with Rose Baird, who teaches women how to take care of their skin and hair and general personal appearance.

Besides these, I have talked the matter over with a number of other women. Some of them liked my ideas—and some of them did not. But they were interested: and that was enough for me.

For some five thousand years women have been working at this matter of making themselves look attractive: and a business that has been practiced for so many centuries ought to have some general underlying principles. These principles I have tried to find, and I think I have discovered six of them at any rate.

I.—I LIKE A WOMAN TO BE HERSELF

That is to say, a woman's beauty is appealing to me when it is her own: and not something she has borrowed from someone else. This matter gets down to a creed, even as the foundation of every church is a creed.

The thing that the woman must believe in this instance is that every soul is beautiful. Every personality is attractive. God never made a woman that did not have charm. It is her business to discover what her own special charm is.

charm flow grace and poise and repose of manner. Where there is no belief in one's self there is awkwardness, embarrassment, and the like.

I hate affectation. But of course one can have too much of a good thing. The whole business of life is like walking a tight-rope. You can be so eager to be frank and downright and sincere that you become crude and too plain-spoken. You can emphasise your own personality so much as to become pert and egotistic. Or you can go to the other extreme, and disguise and conceal your self so much that you are cold and repellent.

But in a general way it is truth to one's self that ought to govern all a woman does, her clothes, her hair, her words, her gestures.

I like to see Susy wear clothes that suit Susy, and not put on something just because it looked well on Alice Brady or Mae Marsh.

The looking-glass is a woman's friend. It does her no harm to study herself if she does it with intelligence. Mrs. Picken says that in her department there are over five hundred girls at work. She has had a mirror put in every room, and the influence has been decidedly for the better.

The terror to most women is the fear of becoming fat. But I know a number of women who are generously proportioned, and yet whose appearance is very attractive.

A stout woman is not necessarily unbeautiful, provided she studies herself and dresses in accordance with her proportions. There is for instance, one woman of my acquaintance who is not only fat but dumpy. Her figure is large and her face is large. But she knows how to dress: and when she comes into a room she looks positively queenly, and attracts more pleased attention than does many a sylphlike creature.

Sarah Bernhardt clothed herself in harmony with her own personality and ideas. She invented the long close sleeve called the "Bernhardt" sleeve, because in using her arms in gesturing that style added to their charm. I have been informed that Queen Elizabeth wore the peculiar high neckgear which we always associate with her, in order to conceal an unattractive neck.

So too, when the lines of a woman's face have begun to droop, she should not wear a big droopy and floppy hat to accentuate them.

II.—I LIKE A WOMAN TO LOOK HER AGE

This, of course, is a corollary to my first point. I like truth in beauty: and there is no beauty in deceit. Camouflage is all right when you are at the proper distance, but at close range it is likely to cause a feeling of revulsion.

A woman can be beautiful at sixty: but she must be beautiful in the manner of sixty, and not in the manner of sixteen. There is a charm in age that is quite as marked as the charm in youth. But when a woman past fifty attempts to get herself up like a girl of twenty, the effect is grotesque, as though the jackdaw were trying to trick itself out in a peacock's feathers.

Of course, youth has more charm than age, other things being equal: but no woman is old enough to cease to be charming, for there are other qualities than youth that appeal to men. And, by the way, the older and more mature a man is, if he has grown older normally, the less value he puts upon mere youngness, and the more he puts upon that womanliness which may abide ever in the woman so that it can be said of her in her old age, as of Cleopatra.

Age cannot wither her, nor custom stale
Her infinite variety.

III.—I LIKE A WOMAN TO LOOK CLEAN

Cleanliness is another corollary of my first point, which was that a woman should be her self.

(Continued on Page 16)

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How I Like A Woman To Look

(Continued from Page 16)

For uncleanliness is always something that is either put on or is allowed to get on.

When I asked Mrs. Picken why some woman use so much paint and powder, she replied that a lack of cleanliness, like guilt, is always in need of being covered up.

In almost every instance where there is an oversupply of powder or rouge it usually covers an already dirty face. You can test this for yourself by observing the neck line of women on the street car, in the waiting-room or shop.

This is not a condemnation of face clays, beauty packs, powders, rouge, eyebrow pencil and the like: no doubt in moderation they help: but certainly when too prominently used they give the impression of a cheat, rather than of a truly clean and wholesome person.

The great trouble with cleanliness is that it requires hard work. It is a lot easier and takes less time to spray on a bit of perfume than to have a good scrub. Which reminds me of what Billy Sunday said, when someone criticised his conversions, on the score that they were not permanent.

"Neither is a bath," he retorted.

The same necessity for cleanliness or neatness holds with clothes. Women with new clothes are like men with new automobiles. So long as they are new, great care is taken of them: but as soon as the novelty is gone they receive little consideration.

I like a woman who makes her toilet as carefully for the home dress, the negligee, the street dress, or the sports dress as she does for her evening gown. I like to see her hair clean and neatly arranged. And I have no objection to a little powder and a touch of rouge, provided it is put on in such a way as to emphasise the natural charm, and not to create a substitute.

"I know a dear old lady," said Mrs. Picken, "who hasn't had anything new except a calico dress in years: but she is always as clean and fresh as can be. She never owned any powder, but keeps on hand a little bag of cornstarch to 'pat' on as she says. Her complexion is lovely.

"I asked her one day about using soap.

"'I just use plain soap,' she said: and only put it on so's to be sure to wash it off. This she does most vigorously, rinsing a half-dozen times to make sure that there isn't a trace left."

The nearer the clothing comes to conforming to the body, and the farther it is from deforming the body, the better it pleases me. Women's dresses today are much more sensible and beautiful than they have ever been since the days of the Greeks. When I compare the latest dress my wife brought home—which really amounts to nothing more than a sort of slip, properly tailored and trimmed of course—with the enormous hoop skirts and ridiculous bustles and tilters of former generations, I congratulate the stylemakers of these times.

It is the same with the hair. The pictures in history show us the grotesque headdresses of former times: high peaks, and bunlooking chignons, and all sorts of monstrosities. The girl who is typewriting this piece has her hair brushed simply back and done in a knot exactly as the Greeks used to do it. As for bobbed hair, it all depends upon the girl. Some of them look well with their hair cut short, and others do not.

IV.—I LIKE TO SEE A WOMAN FIT HER ENVIRONMENT

I do not say that I like to see a woman dress according to her "station in life," because I am an American, and I am considerably prejudiced against the term. Station in life is often a good deal of an accident. But at the same time a woman's appearance should fit her surroundings.

A diamond is the queen of all ornaments, and it is a natural instinct of a woman to ornament herself. But I do not like to see a woman blazing with diamonds at luncheon in a restaurant, or wearing them while she is doing the housework. Diamonds go with the evening and artificial light.

I flatter myself that I am entirely free from class nonsense. I remember some years ago, when we were dining at a fashionable hotel on the St. Lawrence, I said to my wife, "Look at the girls waiting on the tables. They are a lot better-looking than the women who are sitting at the tables."

A waitress can be as fascinating as a duchess—but she could not be so, if, while waiting on table, she was dressed like a duchess. A stenographer can be just as pleasing to the eye as a debutante at a ball: but a stenographer in a business office who is dressed like the debutante at her coming-out party gives one a shock.

A woman is very attractive in knickers and mannish clothes when she is about to take a horseback ride: but she naturally would not want to go to church in this kind of get-up. A nurse in the hospital is all the more charming when she is dressed as a nurse.

In fine, the whole point is that a considerable element which enters into making a woman attractive is her adaptation to her environment.

V.—I LIKE TO SEE A WOMAN LOOK AS THOUGH SHE DESIRED TO PLEASE MEN

The normal woman ought instinctively to desire to attract the admiration of the opposite sex. I might add to this speaking as the typical man, that I like to see a woman look as if she desired to attract me particularly.

Of course I am not pleased with forwardness nor with immodesty. The instinct to please men is natural: but it should be criticised and controlled by a womanly sense of self-respect and decency.

For all that, however, it is this desire to please men that constitutes the element in a woman which we call womanly. When it is present, she is human and normal. When it is absent she is not exactly human, and I don't like her.

Men often say that they hate bluestockings, business women, and the like. They do not mean that. What they mean is that they do not like a woman who, in her resentment against the idea of living only to please men, has gone too far and has got into the way of deliberately displeasing them.

We make a great mistake when we condemn women for the little arts which they put on to attract men. It is perfectly natural for women to perk up, and to show a new interest when a man comes into the room. I know that every woman I meet means something different to me from the influence exerted on me by any man. And if a woman is entirely indifferent to the opposite sex, it seems to me that she is not much of a woman.

VI.—I LIKE A WOMAN TO LOOK HAPPY

Happiness is the most beautiful thing in the world. As far as the real personality, or the soul, is concerned, it is about the only beautiful thing. For even goodness and virtue are appealing only when they are joyous.

Too many wives are willing to do anything in the world for their husbands—except to be happy. They specialise in grouches, criticisms, and complaints. And right here I shall mount the rostrum and proceed to give a little advice—which perhaps may be about as useless and boresome as most advice. Nevertheless here it is:

I have discovered, madam, who is the rival that you need to fear. It is not the beautiful woman, nor the intellectual woman, nor the witty woman, nor the well-dressed woman, nor the vamp. The woman you need to fear is the Happy Woman.

The one thing men most seek in women is cheer. Perhaps the reason is that most men are bankrupt in cheer, and need constantly new capital.

You have wondered, perhaps, why Georgie is slipping away, and what it is he finds in "that minx." If you would examine the case a bit you might discover. Did you ever notice that as soon as you get alone with you husband you slump? The lines of your mouth go down: you begin to talk about your complaints, and to air your worries. It is only when someone else comes along—a neighbor, a friend, or even the children—that you perk up.

Now a man likes to feel that he makes a woman happy. That is his pride. If he thinks he is successful in this, it stimulates him, permeates him with satisfaction.

Did you ever think that you are constantly reminding your husband that he does not make you happy? When you do this, you are unconsciously impelling him to seek the society of women who cheer up when he approaches. It may be that brainless Mrs. Doolittle, or that simpering miss whom he meets at the country club, or his stenographer, or possibly even one of Mrs. Warren's profession.

In any event, it is the woman who smiles when he comes near, whose face lights up with pleasure at his approach. He gets the dangerous idea that he is making her happy.

There is your rival.

The way to beat her is to be happy yourself: to have your face light up, and your spirits become gay, and your atmosphere indicate contentment when your husband is with you. More especially, when he is alone with you.

If you can't possibly be happy with him, the thing for you to do is to see that he associates only with other women who are grouch-faces. Then maybe you will be the least bad in the lot.

In concluding this article, I wish to say that you may object to what I have said. You may not agree with me: but I hope you will not forget my text. I have tried to talk about only one thing: and that is, how I like a woman to look. I may know nothing about the subject, and be entirely unqualified to pass an opinion but there are some millions of males in the world just about my size in intelligence and taste in this matter, and perhaps it may be worth your while to have an honest expression of what they think.

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Today's Church Services

Holy Trinity Cathedral.—First Sunday in Advent. 8 a.m. Holy Communion. 10.30 a.m. Mattins and Sermon. Psalm: 7; Lessons: Isaiah i, 1-20. John iii, 1-21; Parry in D. Hymns 49, 47, 167. Antem: "And there shall be signs" (Navior). Preacher: Rev. W. Munn. 11.45 a.m. Holy Communion. 3 p.m. Children's Service and Sunday School. 6 p.m. Evensong and Sermon. Psalms: 76, 82. Lessons Isaiah ii. Rev. xiv, 13-xv, 5. Anthem: "The Great day of the Lord" (Martin). Hymns: 53, 48, 24; Preacher: Rev. W. Robbins, M. A.

St. Andrew's Church, Broadway.—8 a.m. Holy Communion. 10.30 a.m. Mattins and Sermon Preacher: Rev. T. W. Hall, M. A. 8 p.m. Service for Sailors and Seamen, Preacher: Rev. T. W. Hall, M. A.

St. Joseph's Church.—Low Masses at 6, 7 and 8.15. At 10 o'clock, High Mass, sermon in French. At 4 p.m. Benediction. On week days, Masses at 6 and 7.30 a.m.

Christian Science Society of Shanghai.—Masonic Hall. The Bund. Sunday Service 11 a.m. Subject: "Ancient and Modern Necromancy, alias Mesmerism and Hypnotism. Denounced." Sunday School 10 a.m. Testimony Meeting Wednesday evening 6 o'clock. Reading Room open daily except Sunday from 10.30 a.m. to 12.30 p.m. at No. 21 Nanking Road, Room 71.

Shanghai Free Christian Church (Evangelical) corner of Range and Chapoo Roads.—11 a.m. by Rev. Walter J. Lowrie, D. D. 6 p.m. by Mr. George Howell, 11 a.m. Children's Service. All English speaking boys and girls invited. 3 p.m. Sunday School.

Community Church. 9.30 a.m. Sunday School at 10 Avenue Petain, American School. Charles Gunn, Supt. 11. a.m. Morning worship in the Columbia Country Club. Take the No. 2 car from the French Bund and get off at Route Doumer. Captain Robert Dollar of San Francisco will speak on "Reading our Bible." Special music. 4.15 p.m. Communion Service in the Navy Y. M. C. A., Reception of new members. 5 p.m. Song service at the Navy Y. M. C. A., corner of Hongkong and Szechuen Roads. The pastor, Rev. Clifford M. Drury will preach on "What is conversion?"

St. John's Pro-Cathedral, Jessfield.—Evening Prayer in English at six o'clock. Preacher: Rev. E. S. Drown, D. D.

All Saints' Church, 423 Rue Lafayette (corner of Rue Chapsal). 9.30 a.m. Holy Communion and Sermon; Preacher: Rev. E. S. Drown, D. D.

Union Church, Shanghai.—10 a.m. Prayer Meeting. 11 a.m. Preacher: Rev. A. N. Rowland, M. A.; Subject "Jesus the God;" Chant 9b; Anthem: "What are these" (Stainer); Hymns 8, 563, 63, 3 p.m. Sunday School. 6 p.m. Preacher: Rev. A. N. Rowland, M.A.; Subject: "A straight word to the Church;" Chant 95; Hymns 432, 293, 377, 315. 7 p.m. Holy Communion; Hymns 483, 698.

U. S. Congress And China

THE regular session of Congress opens in Washington tomorrow and although there is always a natural interest in the Far East in the deliberations of America's chief legislative body, there is a particular interest in this session. This interest arises from the fact that a number of important measures of particular interest affecting China and other parts of the Far East and American interests in this part of the world are to come up for consideration. Among the matters affecting China especially and American interests in this part of the world may be mentioned the important item in the Naval Appropriation Bill to construct five special type river patrol boats for service on the Upper Yangtsze to be used in the protection of American lives and property against bandits, pirates and uncontrolled soldiery. The construction of these ships will involve a considerable sum of money and naturally the matter will receive the fullest possible attention in Congress.

Another matter which in all probability will receive congressional attention this year, is the disposal of the unexpended balance of the American share of the China Boxer Indemnity. This sum amounts to approximately G. $15,000,000 and a bill to dispose of the sum has been before the Foreign Relations Committee of the House of Representatives for more than two years. The suggestions which have been put forth for the use of the money are many, among them being a proposal for the reclamation of Hwai River district, a proposal to use the fund for the construction of modern libraries in various parts of China, a proposal for the establishment of a model primary school educational system in some typical rural district of China, a proposal for enlarging and amplifying the present policy of using the money for sending Chinese young men and women to America for their higher educations and so on. The example set by President Roosevelt in returning the Boxer Indemnity surplus to China for educational purposes has now definitely proved its good benefits and other nations are working on similar plans for the disposal of their share of the Boxer fund.

Amending and improving the China Trade Act to make it of service to American business generally in China is still another matter which will come before Congress. The Department of Commerce which has charge of the administration of the law which passed Congress originally in 1922 is known to have in mind several improvements to the law which will enable practically all American business firms in China to take advantage of its facilities. The law as it stands now is so restricted that up to the present not more than a dozen firms have incorporated their businesses under its regulations.

Still another measure which is certain to come before this session of Congress of interest out here is a bill to improve the status of the U. S. Court for China. The American community in China has outgrown the old Court bill passed originally in 1906 and several proposed amendments are on the schedule calculated to bring about the improvements desired including the raising of the status of the Commissioner so that he will have the powers of an assistant judge and also a provision for a modified form of jury trial considered workable under conditions existing out here.

And then there is another matter of interest to every American residing in China which has to do with the remission of the U. S. income taxes for non-resident American citizens. Efforts have been made for several years by Americans residing abroad to induce Congress to take this action, but up to the present nothing has been done except in the case of Americans residing in the Philippine Islands. The fact that the U. S. Government is now faced with a surplus of some $300,000,000 has prompted Secretary of the Treasury Mellon to recommend a general reduction of all income taxes. With Secretary Mellon's recommendation up for consideration it should not be difficult to induce Congress this time to pay attention to the plight of Americans residing overseas who are the only foreigners singled out by their home government for this burden.

And in addition to the foregoing important items there is the ever recurring demand of American residents of China for U. S. Government owned premises for the housing of American consular officers. The American government only owns its consular premises in two out of a total of about twenty stations in China. And of the two owned at Shanghai and Amoy the buildings in both places are old and dilapidated and a handicap to the efficient conduct of the constantly increasing business of the United States in this part of the world.

The foregoing serves to give some idea of the importance of this session of Congress to China. And to these important items should be added the all-important question of Philippine Independence which is a matter vitally affecting the entire Far East and the affairs of all nations interested in this part of the world.

Captain Robert Dollar

CAPTAIN Robert Dollar, head of the Dollar shipping and lumber and allied interests, arrived in Shanghai last week for his annual inspection of the company's extensive interests in this part of the world. Shanghai and China welcome many prominent visitors from other lands from year to year but few of them receive the attention accorded to Captain Dollar. There is a general feeling out here, and this feeling is shared by the Chinese along with the Americans and other foreigners that Capt. Dollar belongs as much to this side of the Pacific as he does to the other side.

It was Theodore Roosevelt who said, "The Mediterranean era died with the discovery of America. The Atlantic era is now at the height of its development and must soon exhaust the resources at its command. The Pacific era, destined to be the greatest of all, is just at its dawn." Capt. Dollar was one of the few American business men who had sufficient vision to see the importance of the Pacific trade from the standpoint of America and seeing the opportunities to have sufficient courage to invest in it. He started in Shanghai in a small one room office on Szechuen Road and built solidly from the ground up.

It isn't necessary to elaborate on the present extent of the business in the Far East which is so well managed by his son, Mr. J. Harold Dollar who is now vice-president of the parent concern. The business extends to all parts of the Orient, the branches radiating from the fine new office building in this city, the first American office building of this magnitude to be constructed in the Orient. The investments of the Dollar Company in China are now said to be second only to those of the Standard Oil Company which speaks eloquently for the confidence which Capt. Dollar must have in the future of China and the ability of the Chinese people to work out their national destiny. While many American business men have *talked* about the China market Captain Dollar has acted and the results speak for themselves.

Capt. Dollar's interests in China go much further than trade. He is interested in the Chinese people and on many occasions in the past has put back into China in the form of philanthropy a considerable portion of the profits which he has taken out in the course of his business. Capt. Dollar is now 81 years of age and the story of his career reads like a romance. He was born in Scotland but went to the New World of America with his parents when he was twelve years of age. His education in the hard school of experience began in the rough lumber camps of both the United States and Canada. It was a hard fight but he stuck it out and managed at the same time to acquire an education. His interest in the commerce of the Pacific began with the purchase of a little coasting steamer, the "Newsboy" which he used to transport lumber. The venture was successful and from this humble beginning finally grew the Dollar Steamship Company which now operates ships on all the seas, along the China and American coasts and on the Upper Yangtsze River of China. His presence in Shanghai at this time is of more than usual interest owing to the fact that his new round-the-world passenger service is about to start. This new and unique service will use several of the new ships constructed by the U. S. Shipping Board which recently were purchased and are now being fitted for passenger and cargo service around the world making Shanghai a principal port of call.

About ten years ago when Capt. Dollar was seventy years of age he was talking to a group of New York bankers and business men regarding the possibilities of developing American commerce on the Pacific and expressed the opinion at that time that he expected to live to see America come into her own in the trade of the Orient. This statement caused considerable amusement in New York financial circles for his hearers considered it a bit optimistic for a man seventy years of age to make such forecasts. Well, Capt. Dollar has made good on his prophesy and we believe the extensive list of Chinese and foreign readers of *The China Press* join with us in expressing the hope that Capt. Dollar may live to see a still further development of the great commerce of this part of the world in which he will always have a distinct and honored place as a pioneer.

Editorial Comments

Meet General Chang Tso-lin, Industrialist. This is the new role of the Manchurian war lord. Report credits him with the establishment of the Mukden Spinning and Weaving Mill with a capital of four-and-a-half million taels. It is a bit of news which serves to show the dawn of a new era in this country. War chiefs in China must now, or perhaps never, realise that peace and industrial prosperity are more to be sought than factional conquests. There is wonderful scope for development on these lines, and it only requires vision and courage to bring vast schemes of industrial progress into fruition. Instead of mulcting the inhabitants by iniquitous taxation, the war lords then would be doing a service to all. China can be made independent of many of the things she yearly imports but unless peace is restored throughout the length and breadth of the land capital will surely fight shy of employment here.

Credit therefore must be given to General Chang Tso-lin for recognising the fertile field that exists in Manchuria for an up-to-date weaving and spinning factory. Manchuria is a very large and increasing consumer of cloth and sheetings. Indirectly, the new mill may have an adverse effect on some of the mills hereabouts which market their products in Manchuria. But there is no cause for alarm in this respect, as there will be room for many more textile mills, when order and security are assured. The new enterprise of the General is regarded as the forerunner of greater industrial development and the mill itself is to be made a model for the Chinese mills of the future. It is to have thirty thousand spindles and two hundred looms.

Coarse cloth will be made, the output being estimated at something like four thousand bales a month. Japanese spinners are reported as showing some nervousness over the new project.

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Stimulating Discourses

WITH EXCERPTS FROM GREAT THINKERS

By Mathy

EXPECT GREAT THINGS OF YOURSELF.

Faith is an optimist because it sees the way out. Doubt is a pessimist, can not see the way ahead and fears because not conscious of being able to cope with the uncertain.

Faith opens the door of ability and develops superiority.

The habit of expecting great things of ourselves calls out the best that is in us.

Faith is the divine messenger sent to guide man, blinded by doubt and sin.

What would be the probable success of an animal tamer who went into a cage with ferocious wild beasts for the first time full of fear, doubt, uncertainty? What if he said to himself, "I will try to conquer these wild animals, but I really do not believe I can do it. It is a pretty tough proposition for a human being to try to conquer a wild tiger from the jungles of Africa. There may be men who can do it, but I doubt very much whether I can."

If he should face wild beasts with such an attitude of weakness, doubt, and fear, he would very soon be torn to pieces. Bold courage is all that would save him. He must conquer with his eye first, and there must be a lot of winning, gritty stuff back of the eye, for the slightest show of fear would probably be fatal, the least indication of cowardice might cost him his life.

In fact, a man can not try with that determination which achieves unless he actually believes he is going to get what he is working for, or approximate to it.

How long will it take a youth to become a merchant who is always in doubt whether he will make much of a merchant anyway, and when he does not believe in his heart of hearts that he ever will be one? This is not the kind of mental attitude which makes anything worth while. The mind must lead: the pattern precedes the weaving of the web, the ideal must go ahead. We always face in the direction of our faith. It is what we believe we can do that we accomplish or tend to.

How long will it take a young man to make a fortune if he has not the slightest confidence that he will ever make money, if he starts out with the conviction that only a few can be rich, that most people are poor, and that he is probably one of the multitude.

How long would it take a boy to go through college who was always talking about the impossibility of his doing so, who was forever complaining that he had no chance, no money, nobody to help him, and that he never could do it without assistance?

How long would it take a youth out of work to get a good position if he should deny his ability to get one, and keep saying, "What is the use?

I have known boys to resolve to become lawyers, physicians, or merchants with such a flimsy will, such a weak resolve, that they were daunted at the first difficulty. They were separated from their weak resolve before they were fairly started. It was the easiest thing in the world to turn them.

I have known other boys to decide upon their vocation with such vigor and virility that nothing could shake their decision, because it was a part of their very constitution.

If we analyze great achievements and the men who accomplish them, the most prominent quality in evidence is self-confidence. The man with absolute faith in his ability to do what he undertakes is the most likely to succeed, even when such confidence seems to outsiders audacious, if not foolhardy. It is not alone the subjective effect of this belief in themselves that enables such men to get results: it is also largely the effect of that selffaith on others. When a man feels a sense of mastery, of having risen to his dominion, he talks confidence, radiates victory, and overcomes doubts in others. Everybody believes he can do the thing he undertakes. The world believes in the conqueror, the man who carries victory in his very appearance.

We believe in people who impress us with their power, and they can not do this without a strong self-faith. They can not do it when their minds are full of doubts and fears. Some men carry conquest in their very presence: they win our confidence the first time we see them. We believe in their power because they radiate it.

In every kind of work and business we are dependent on the belief of others that we can make or carry plans, can produce superior goods, can manage employees, can do any of the thousand things demanded by employers or by the public. Life is too short, there is not time enough, to allow minute investigation of another's ability to achieve the thing he assumes to be able to do: therefore the world accepts very largely a man's own estimate of himself until he forfeits its confidence. A physician does not have to prove to each patient that he has followed certain courses and passed certain examinations. If a young man hangs out his law shingle, the world will take it for granted that he is fitted for his profession until he proves otherwise.

You will notice in a group of boys or young men who are friends or schoolmates, with similar ability and education, that one will step out boldly and advance rapidly, while the others are waiting for somebody to discover them. The world is too busy to hunt for merit. It takes it for granted that you can do what you claim you can, until you show your inability.

To acknowledge lack of ability to give way to a temporary doubt, is to give failure so much advantage. We should never allow selffaith to waver for a moment, no matter how dark the way may seem. Nothing will destroy the confidence of others so quickly as a doubt in our own minds. Many people fail because they radiate their discouraged moods and project them into the minds of those about them.

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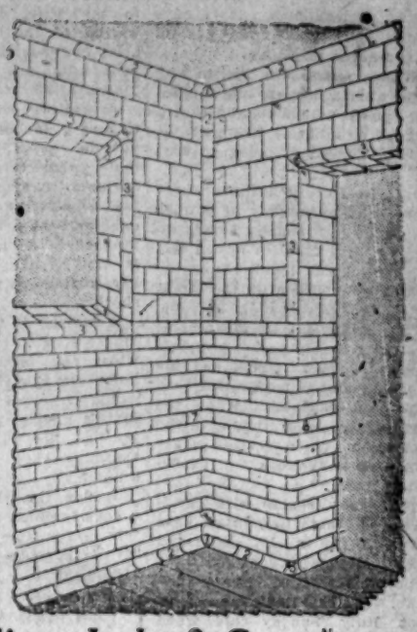

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Teh Human Drift

By Jack London

FOREWORD

Perhaps you have never read this prophetic outburst from the genius of London. It was penned 18 years ago. This amazing vision is being given in these columns in four Sunday issues of which the following is the third.

BY JACK LONDON

For an immense period of time China's population has remained at 400,000,000—the saturation point. The only reason that the Yellow River periodically drowns millions of Chinese is that there is no other land for those millions to farm. And after every such catastrophe the wave of human life rolls up and new millions flood out upon that precarious territory. They are driven to it, because they are pressed remorselessly against subsistence. It is inevitable that China, sooner or later, like Japan, will learn and put into application our own superior food-getting efficiency. And when that time comes, it is likewise inevitable that her population will increase by unguessed millions until it again reaches the saturation point. And then, inoculated with Western ideas, may she not, like Japan, take sword in hand and start forth colossally on a drift of her own for more room. This is another reputed bogie—the Yellow Peril; yet the men of China are only men, like any other race of men, and all men down all history, have drifted hungrily, here, there and everywhere over the planet, seeking for something to eat. What other men do, may not the Chinese do?

But a change has long been coming in the affairs of man. The more recent drifts of the stronger races, carving their way through the lesser breeds to more earth-space, has led to peace, ever to wider and more lasting peace. The lesser breeds, under penalty of of being killed, have been compelled to lay down their weapons and cease killing among themselves. The scalp-taking Indian and the head-hunting Melanesian have been either destroyed or converted to a belief in the superior efficacy of civil suits and criminal prosecutions. The planet is being subdued. The wild and the hurtful are either tamed or eliminated. From the beasts of prey and the cannibal humans down to the death-dealing microbes, no quarter is given; and daily, wider and wider areas of hostile territory, whether of a warring desert-tribe in Africa or a pestilential fever-hole like Panama, are made peaceable and habitable for mankind.

* * *

Disease is being conquered, and man's food-getting efficiency is increasing. It is because of these factors that there are a billion and three quarters of people alive today instead of a billion, or three-quarters of a billion. And it is because of these factors that the world's population will very soon be two billions and climbing rapidly toward three billions. The lifetime of the generation is increasing steadily. Men live longer these days. Life is not so precarious. The newborn infant has a greater chance for survival than at any time in the past. Surgery and sanitation reduce the fatalities that accompany the mischances of life and the ravages of disease. Men and women, with deficiencies and weaknesses that in the past would have effected their rapid extinction, live today and father and mother a numerous progeny. And high as the food-getting efficiency may soar population is bound to soar after it. The "abyssmal fecundity" of life has not altered. Given the food, and life will increase. A small percentage of the billion and three-quarters that live today may hush the clamour of life to be born, but it is only a small percentage. In this particular, the life in the man-animal is very like the life in the other animals.

And still another change is coming in human affairs. Though politicians gnash their teeth and cry anathema, and man, whose superficial book-learning is vitiated by crystallised prejudice, assure us that civilisation will go to smash, the trend of society, today, the world over, is toward socialism. The old individualism is passing. The state interferes more and more in affairs that hitherto have been considered sacredly private. And socialism, when the last word is said, is merely a new economic and political system whereby more men can get food to eat. In short, socialism is an improved food-getting efficiency.

Furthermore, not only will socialism get food more easily and in greater quantity, but it will achieve a more equitable distribution of that food. Socialism promises, for a time, to give all men, women, and children all they want to eat, and to enable them to eat all they want as often as they want. Subsistence will be pushed back, temporarily, an exceedingly long way. In consequence, the flood of life will rise like a tidal wave. There will be more marriages and more children born. The enforced sterility that obtains today for many millions, will no longer obtain. Nor will the fecund millions in the slums and labor-ghettos, who today die of all the ills due to chronic underfeeding and overcrowding, and who die with their fecundity largely unrealised, die in that future day when the increased foodgetting efficiency of socialism will give them all they want to eat.

It is undeniable that population will increase prodigiously—just as it has increased prodigiously during the last few centuries, following upon the increase in food-getting efficiency. The magnitude of population in that future day is well nigh unthinkable. But there is only so much land and water on the surface of the earth. Man, despite his marvellous accomplishments, will never be able to increase the diameter of the planet. The old days of virgin continents will be gone. The habitable planet, from ice-cap to ice-cap, will be inhabited. And in the matter of food-getting, as in everything else, man is only finite. Undreamed efficiencies in food-getting may be achieved, but, soon or late, man will find himself face to face with Malthus' grim law. Not only will population catch up with subsistence, but it will press against subsistence, and the pressure will be pitiless and savage. Somewhere in the future is a date when man will face, consciously, the bitter fact that there is not food enough for all of him to eat.

When this day comes, what then? Will there be a recrudescence of old obsolete war? In a saturated population life is always cheap, as it is cheap in India, today. Will new human drifts take place, questing for room, carving earth-space out of crowded life? Will the Sword again sing:—

"Follow, O follow, then,
Heroes, my harvesters!
Where the tall grain is ripe
Thrust in your sickles!
Stripped and adust
In a stubble of empire
Scything and binding
The full sheaves of sovranty."

(Part four will appear next Sunday)

-:- The Queue -:-

A Dissertation On The Waning Pig-tail

Written for the China Press
BY ELLIOTT I. OSGOOD

The word queue is taken from the French; and that had its derivation from the Latin word cauda which means a tail. It designates the braid of hair which a century or two ago was worn by most European gentlemen. The queue survived for some time after the periwig went out of fashion. The bob-wig with the queue survives in the English barrister's wig. We in the Orient are more familiar with the queue which the old Manchus wore and which they forced upon the Chinese men as a symbol of loyalty and obedience to their government.

Supposedly the Chinese did away with the queue when they broke away from the Manchus twelve years ago. But old customs are hard to kill and even globe trotters who may only touch at Shanghai can yet catch a glimpse of the ragged queue worn by some ricksha coolie or by some back country farmer who has wandered into the metropolis. The days when every Chinese man had a long braid of shining black hair hanging down his back and reaching to the lower hem of his long gown are gone never to return.

NEXT PLEASE!

For the queue in the days of the Manchus was a real adornment. Few Chinese, who could afford the ministrations of a barber, ever tried to care for his own queue. The barber was a necessity, not a luxury. Strange to say, he was about the only person in the Empire who with his sons were barred from taking the examinations. They wanted barbers but they did not want barber scholars. Yet a barber could be no dullard.

The hair of the queue was only allowed to grow from a round spot on the top of the head, some three or four inches in diameter. The older the person, the smaller was the spot. The remainder of the head was smoothly shaven. Sometimes a fringe of hair surrounding the spot was allowed to sprawl out in all directions much like the petals of a flower, but this was a style only practiced by some fanciful young men. It was the young men who took the greater pride in the dressing of the long hair in their queues.

Once a week or oftener the young man sat on the barber's stool and had his hair taken down. Many of them could boast of hair reaching down to their fingers' tips. But most of them had to supplement the hair with false braids. Into all of them was braided a silk braid with silk tassels at the lower end. When in mourning this black tassel was replaced by a white string.

After combing out the hair with his wooden comb the barber oiled it and began the braiding. Since most of the Chinese have the same color of hair it was easy to find a false braid of the same color. This the barber skillfully braided in, weaving the long silk braid through most of the length. The oiled queue always made a grease streak down the back of their garments, but that was so common it did not trouble them much.

In case the young man desired to pose as a sport or a tough he had the portion near his head braided very loosely. This may have been so done so as to allow him to quickly wind it about his head when a fight was imminent. For the first signal of something serious in a wordy battle was for one of the contestants to start winding his queue about his head.

Coolies usually kept their queues wound about their head to keep them out of their way as they worked. Caravan men slipped a piece of brown paper under this circle of hair to shade their eyes from the blinding sun.

Fathers found their queues a handy switch with which to chastise disobedient children. Pupils in school could use it as a string with which to draw circles on the blackboard. When a fleeing lawbreaker was captured it often was done by grabbing his queue and then the policeman retained his hold upon it as he led the culprit to prison. In case two quarreling men were hailed to court, they were kept from running away by tying their queues together. Soldiers found it a handy article when they had to leave one man to catch another. When a man's ankles are tied and then his hands are tied high behind his back by his own queue he finds it a difficult thing to get loose.

No wonder that, in the degenerate days of the Manchu dynasty, the young students of China grew to hate the queue with an intense hatred. Some time before the Revolution the boldest of them cut off their queues. It cost some of them them their lives. Chang Hsun in Nanking was especially wrathful over this mark of disloyalty to the ruling house. A mound on the drill ground there is a memorial to the queueless young men who, during the siege of 1911, were taken by his soldiers and beheaded. Many more would have lost their lives had not foreigners in Red Cross work interceded for them.

CHOPPED OFF

With the breaking of the storm in the Revolution queues disappeared from the heads of the younger generation with great rapidity. Their elders were slower in following this innovation. A pair of scissors seemed to be a necessary part of a revolutionary soldier's equipment. The sight of a queue was to them like a red rag is to a bull. Wherever they had the opportunity their scissors came out and the offending queue came off. Back country people soon learned that if they wished to keep their queues they must keep away from the cities. Some of them tried to wind the offending members under their hats but the keen eyes of the searchers for queues found them out.

At one interior railway station a passenger train holding quite a few of the young officers stopped one day. Some country boys were at the station to see the sight. Their queues were plainly visible, too visible for a boyish officer. He jumped off the platform, hauled out his big revolver and started for the boys. They saw his scissors in his other hand and turned for the open country. He commanded them to stop and return, but they were headed for home with fear in their hearts and heels. They kept their queues.

The missionary hospitals had the pleasure of taking a small part in the scissors work. A famine followed upon the heels of the revolution in the Hwai Region. Many refugees flocked south. The sick who were taken into the charity wards were invariably tagged with a matted queues. This matted hair was a paradise for head lice and a misery nest for the wearer. The hospital scissors was the only possible remedy for the situation. No barber could ever have worked that queue back into shape. In no other way than by the scissors could the lice be driven out. So the doctors joyfully joined in the hair cutting campaign.

When Yuan Shi-kai joined the ranks of the queueless the papers published it in big headlines. The public men all over the country had to follow. Only Chang Hsun, the lover of the Manchus, held on to his. No one was taken into his army who showed this mark of disloyalty to the Manchus. After he lost his offices and his army, others were placed over his pig-tail soldiers and very quickly they joined the majority with shaven heads. Probably many of the hair nets being shipped in such quantities to America have gathered a part of their raw material from the heads of these soldiers. Some country farmers in this part of the country still hold tenaciously to their appendages, but the day of the beautiful well oiled and silk tasseled queues are gone.

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The Pound Sterling

Pros And Cons Of Deflation And Inflation; Attempts To Revive British Trade; United States Methods

(From Our Special Correspondent)

London, Oct. 26—In view of the black outlook in Europe generally and the bad times and serious question of unemployment in England, important and drastic steps are about to be taken in an endeavor to revive British trade. The point being most hotly debated at the moment is the very deep question of deflation and inflation. Britain's attempt to keep the pound sterling up in New York is blamed for the present bad business and great unemployment in England. It is very doubtful whether the London-New York cross rate can ever be brought back to normal. As a matter of fact, the Englishman's confidence and abiding faith in Britain's credit and in the inherent value of the pound has had much to do with keeping the value of the pound up in New York. But opinion is now changing and the gold standard seems to be disappearing.

ABANDON DEFLATION

Mr. Reginald McKenna, exchancellor of the exchequer, and present chairman of the London Joint City and Midland Bank, in an important speech before the Belfast Chamber of Commerce on October 24, declared that while unemployment is abnormal and the revival of trade a matter for "the long future," currency deflation should be abandoned. Mr. McKenna pointed to the wonderful industrial recovery in America after that country had abandoned deflation and stabilised prices. Arguing for the revival of British trade, he said:

"Keeing down prices by restriction of purchasing power depresses trade. If the merchant or manufacturer thinks prices are going to fall he restricts orders for finished goods and raw materials.

"I do not say we should pursue a policy of monetary inflation. With improvement in trade more banking credit and more currency must be provided. No sane man can desire a recurrence of monetary inflation with its evils of soaring prices, labor troubles, and riot of speculation. Such inflation is widely different from definite abandonment of deflation and a definite recognition of legitimate trade requirements in the way of credit.

"Neither the prime minister nor the chancellor of the exchequer, nor the governor of the Bank of England, is likely to countenance monetary inflation. If the trading world are satisfied that no further effort will be made to bring down prices by credit restrictions our trade will soon show signs of recovery."

FOR INFLATION

Apparently working in double harness with Mr. McKenna, Sir Eric Geddes, president of the Federation of British Industries, is also against deflation, and in fact, for moderate inflation.

In an address at Glasgow on October 23, Sir Eric said:

"There should surely be some connection between the financial policy of the country and its trade situation. The bad trade of the world is not of our making. We cannot control inflation in foreign countries, but we can control financial policy.

"At present we see the most extraordinary position of two systems of exchange being created —a circle of high exchange countries and a circle of low exchange countries. The tendency is becoming obvious for trade to separate in two separate circles, the low exchange countries doing business with each other, and the high exchange countries doing business with each other, on an entirely different scale. One cannot but question seriously the wisdom of keeping our eyes exclusively fixed on the American exchange and ignoring the fact that we must for our salvation take steps to revive our trade."

INQUIRY NEEDED

Sir Eric went on to suggest that the time had come for a comprehensive investigation into the whole subject of Britain's trade and monetary policy, and added:

"I doubt very much whether at the present time we can support in addition to all our other difficulties the effort and sacrifice involved in a continuous appreciation of our currency.

"In internal trade a policy of continuous deflation means a rapid and continuous fall in prices, dislocation of business, an increase in the burden of the internal debt, and continuous effort to adjust wages and costs to a constantly falling level of prices. This must add almost intolerantly to the burdens under which we are already suffering. This burden can be alleviated by a policy less exclusively directed to the improvement of our exchange with America, and concentrating more on the restoration of stable business conditions.

"Such a policy might well have not only a substantial effect in assisting in the recovery of our export trade but an even greater and more immediate effect upon our internal trade. There is considerable volume of demand in the home market which would become effective as soon as confidence was restored, and as soon as buyers realised that prices had been steadied and that they need not far further deflation and further falls in prices."

U. S. METHODS

In the autumn of 1921 the trade depression in the United States was exceptionally acute. The officially accepted estimate of the number of unemployed at that time reached the unprecedented total of five millions. Eighteen months later it was reported that the whole of the unemployed had been absorbed. The trade depression had been succeeded by great activity, prosperity had become general, and unemployment had given place to an actual shortage of labor. All the while the external trade conditions were just as bad for the United States as for Britain. There is no mystery about what happened in the United States. Their financial policy had been one of forcing down prices by a restriction of credit and a reduction of the purchasing power of the public.

In the autumn of 1921 this policy was abandoned. The restriction on the increase in bank credit was removed. Bank deposits grew, prices of commodities tended to rise, and the unemployment was gradually absorbed into industry. In eighteen months the work was complete. But now evils of another kind began to show themselves. In the spring of this year there were symptoms of inflation and a check was rightly put on the movement. The deposits of American national banks, which stood at their recent lowest figure in September, 1921, rose steadily all through 1922, but have declined somewhat in the course of this year. They will show, however, an increase of about 16 percent over the figures of September, 1921.

FRENCH VIEWS

The possibility of a British policy of inflation has caused considerable comment in the French press, the Journal saying:

"On what is our present prosperity largely founded? On the fact that, thanks to our depreciated currency, our products reign supreme in a number of markets, including the British market.

"For example, we can sell woolen goods at a cheaper rate than British woolen goods, which, for more than forty years, have held undisputed sway. The same thing is true of silks, motor cars, small machinery and tools, electrical apparatus, etc. What has been the result? Since British goods can no longer find buyers, even in the United States, there are at present 1,300,000 unemployed in Britain."

Other newspapers point out that a fall in the pound and a consequent rise in the franc would result in active competition between the two countries, in which France would have a certain advantage resulting from her more modern machinery, which has of necessity been renewed after the destruction caused by the great war. Surprise is expressed that Great Britain, after having made such sacrifice to bring the pound back to par, should now consider renouncing her efforts.

AGAINST INFLATION

The critics and supporters of the government point to the fate of the rouble and mark and declare that any attempt to stimulate trade in the manner proposed would be ruinous to British credit.

Sir Arthur Balfour, in a recent speech before the Association of British Chambers of Commerce said:

"I believe that inflation is as malignant a disease as cancer. It was no doubt a very necessary evil during the war, but it is really another form of capital levy a very insidious form. Inflation caused people to live in a fool's paradise. It reduced the efficiency of the people and the production of the country.

"It was possible that this country deflated too quickly. If we did it was due to our innate honesty and the desire to get back to fundamentals as soon as possible; but even if we did, inflation was no cure for what had been done. Deflation had been blamed for unemployment. No doubt it had something to do with it but there were other causes."

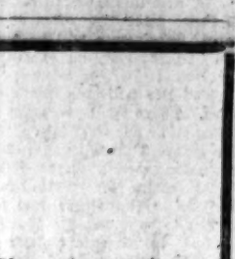
The Prime Minister, speaking at Plymouth last night, utterly repudiated the projects of inflation and said his government would have nothing to do with unsound finance.

ABANDON NEW YORK RATE

Reviewing the facts of the situation, it must be admitted that Britain's trade is in a bad way; foreign competition and depreciated currencies are reducing her markets at home and abroad and there are unmistakable signs that the British people are wearying of the great strain of keeping up appearances, so to speak, and are ready to abandon the effort of keeping up the London-New York cross rate.

In February, 1922, the pound stood at $4.72, its highest point since the war, and has remained fairly steady until recently. The cross rate is now declining, due partly to the acute crisis in Europe, but also to the inflation agitation, and as pointed out above, it is a question whether the pound sterling will be valued in New York at $4.86 for many years to come.

However, British credit is intact—that must be admitted—and with the British genius for government and finance the pound sterling will undoubtedly be saved from ruinous inflation.



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Religion To-day

The Trend Of Current Thought And Discussion

In "Rain," Mr. Somerset Maugham's play, the wife of the missionary, Mrs. Robertson, expresses her abhorence of the native dances of the South Sea Island, which seem to her indecent and lewd. The doctor asks her if she has ever, in her childhood, danced around a Maypole. She admits that it is very probable, but wonders what that has to do with native dances. Whereupon the doctor tells her that the Maypole is a surival of the same sort of primitive rites and dances as those she had condemned. It is disconcerting to some people to be told that customs which have seemed rather pretty and poetic, or even sacred once had an entirely different significance. Particularly is this true of religious customs, as the discussions in the religious press and the controversy over evolution make plain.

Whether the popular mind can study the primitive with the calm detachment of the scholar is an open question. The assertion of the continuity of religious customs has not affected the masses sufficiently to become the object of religious war. Evolution and the second Advent still furnish the storm centers. But in certain repects our debt to older religions has long been recognised. Mahometans and Christians alike acknowledge their inheritance from Judaism. The Christians have gone so far as to bind the sacred books of the Jews and their own scriptures in one volume, without undue shock to either. Most people know that baptism in some form was practiced in many religions and no one supposes that the popular celebrations of St. Valentine's Day have anything to do with that austere saint and martyr.

* * *

The trend of this study in modern religious thought is most clearly indicated by the popularising of certain books which have long been in the hands of students. For instance, there is Frazer's monumental work, "The Golden Bough." This study of ancient religious customs was published in about a dozen volumes and was read by a few. Now there is a new edition in one volume, widely advertised for popular reading. Another book which deals with the influence of ancient beliefs and their effect on Christianity has just gone into a second edition. This is "Jesus and the Christian Religion," by Francis A. Henry. The first edition, it is fairly accurate to claim, was read by theologians only. The new edition is another indication of this growing popular interest. The following passages give a hint of the theme and style of the book.

"In the world today, in this time of swift movement and ceaseless change, many religious doctrines that have been handed down to us from former ages are coming to appear antiquated and outworn, and many traditional beliefs are losing their hold upon the minds of men. In 'religious circles' the relations between innovators and conservatives are daily becoming more strained and the air is filled with agitation and the strife of tongues. At such a time it would seem that we cannot do better than to turn from disputation and go back to the fountainhead of Christianity, the life and teaching of Him we call our Lord and Master: to try to enter into His mind and gain an insight into the religion He believed in and lived by."

"There is a careful analysis of those elements in popular Christianity which the author thinks were derived from the teaching of its Founder and those ideas and usages which came down from older religions. "The sacramental idea of communion with the Divine through a material rite derives from the beliefs of primitive men embodied in the practice of sacrifice—the worship of the nomad totem clan formed from kinship in the maternal line. To learn the original meaning of sacrifice we have to divest ourselves of all acquired knowledge of the ages and try to enter into the mental workings of the children of our race when the world lay before their eyes undefined and shadowy, a manifold blur of indeterminate existence and happenings where anything was possible. Where there is no knowledge of essential relations or natural laws things behave as though they had no law and one does not know what they will do next. Experience consists of a stream of events that just occur, disjointedly, like the incidents of a dream, and it follows that the dreams of primitive man were no less real to them than the life of their waking hours. For they had learned nothing of the distinctions that give definiteness and system to our world.

"All things were confused together; there was no division between organic and inorganic, between life and consciousness; river, rock and tree were of one kind and there was no difference between man and beast. Life was the conception that dominated all the workings of the mind. We can understand how motion might seem a sign of life, and the running steam or the leaping flame be taken for living things, but motionless objects were equally alive, and when one fell and bruised himself upon a rock it was the rock that struck the blow. Again since the changes man orginates in his environment are due to the action of his will, so all other changes that came within his observation primitive man ascribed to the like cause; every object that in any way affected him he endowed with a life and will like his own. In such a world man could not but feel his helplessness. He was surrounded by a multitude of beings of like nature with himself and having unknown power over him for good or ill.

* * *

"If all things in his world had life, some had it more abundantly; man found the animal of all living things the one that came nearest to himself, and how near it is hard for us to conceive. His feeling of close affinity with his fellow creatures is shown by its survival in the Centaurs of the Greeks or in the amours of Pasiphae, while the wisdom of Cheiron, the ingenious Puss in Boots—a folk tale of every language—the widespread beast fable and the famous epic of Reynard the Fox witness to a time when human traits and human intelligence were quite literally attributed to animals. At any time a man's soul might go out of his body and enter that of an animal. To this belief we trace the disguises of Zeus with Leda and Europa, the Swan Maidens and Frog Princes of German Mahrchen, the metamorphoses of the Magician and the Princess in the Arabian tale, and the long-lived superstitions of the man-tiger and the were-wolf.

"In totemism religion begins, as morality takes rise, in the taboo—the flat positive prohibition for which no reason or explanation is offered. Tree worship forms a curious and interesting chapter in the history of religion—we may note in passing certain survivals that appear in recent times. The dance around the Maypole, a custom that formerly prevailed in rural England, is a direct descendant from the rites in honor of the tutelar genius of the Teutonic village community. In one of his "Twice Told Tales" Hawthorne tells of a real marriage at the Maypole of Merrymount, and this accords with the primitive usage that a marriage ceremony must be in the presence of the tree god and follow certain procedures to invoke his favor. In some cases the couple were married first to trees and then to each other.

"The Christianity of history is a complex of many different forces and tendencies, because all human thought and action issue from human nature, and human nature is complex and comprehensive of conflicting elements. Christianity is an amalgam; something of pure gold—something of Jesus himself—has always existed amid over-much alloy of base metal. When after Constantine the Church's struggle for existence ceases and it comes to terms with the world, one hesitates to say whether that pagan world has become converted to Christianity or Christianity to paganism."

The book ends with a hopeful vision of the future. "A nation does not live to itself alone. Man is parceled out in men," yet Man is ever one. Every people is a member of humanity and in this membership resides its being, and its true greatness lies in the measure of its consciousness of essential relation to the organic whole and its ability to grasp and realize the aims of universal man."

* * *

There is an echo of this last idea in the latest issue of the "Federal Council Bulletin." In an article entitled "Impressions of the Religious Situation in Europe" the author, Mr. Samuel McCrea Cavert, says: "The consciousness of the underlying unity of the Christian Church throughout the world is being quickened by the sense of membership in this common Christian movement that transcends the divisive barriers of nationality and race. No one who believes that in the forces of Christianity is to be found the final solution of the world's strife and chaos can be too grateful that the World Alliance is in existence. If it were not, certainly we should have to set ourselves to creating some other international organisation that would bring Christian people of all nations together in a united effort in behalf of peace."

Trade With Japan

ADVICE TO BRITISH MERCHANTS

"Trade Opportunities in Japan in Consequence of the Earthquake" was the subject of an address to the members of the Aldwych Club by Sir Edward Crowe, British Commercial Counsellor for Japan, who is on leave from Tokio. Mr. Stanley Rywaters (Far Eastern Advertising Agency) presided.

The first point that Sir Edward Crowe emphasised was the importance of registration of trade marks in Japan. A good many British firms who had been established in Japan for many years had lost a great deal in the way of business, and much could be done in recovering that business by advertising. Up to the present the British had been rather behind the Americans in this respect, and the Japanese themselves did not advertise largely. A statement of the relief measures to be taken and the financial policy to be followed by the Japanese Government had just been published, and the British Government had offered them the opportunity of making use of our Trade Facilities Act. It was impossible to estimate at present the extent of the damage, but he thought it would be between two and three hundred million pounds. In his opinion, the Japanese Government had got as much money as they needed for present purposes, and although they were considering the possibility of floating a loan, there seemed, according to his latest information, no immediate prospect of it.

Large quantities of goods would be required in Japan from different countries to replace the losses that had occurred. A great many of these losses could be replaced from other Japanese sources, but there would be a large residue which must come from America and this country. America was nearer than we were, and was trying hard to get business; but he would like British manufacturers and merchants to make an effort to get a very large proportion of that trade. They were prepared at the Embassies to help traders in every possible way; but they could not sell the goods. It was advertising and quality that would sell the goods. The quality of British goods stood as high in Japan as ever it did. The Japanese knew the British article was the best they could get anywhere. All that the manufacturers had to do was to bring prices down to a reasonable figure, and then they would be able to sell their goods in Japan.

Replying to questions, Sir Edward Crowe said that the proportion of people in Japan who could read was larger than in any other country in the world. Over 90 percent of the people could read, and the greater part of advertising was in Japanese. In the technical Press English advertisements were read by a large number of engineers who knew the language and the terms that were used in describing the goods. It was not necessary to advertise in Japanese, though it would help. In regard to registered trade marks, anyone who copied them could be proceeded against; but if they were not registered it would be difficult to take action, because the Japanese law differed from ours. A man who registered a trade mark first had a right to use it; and if a person who offered goods for sale forgot to register, then an enterprising party could do so and could tell the maker of the goods that unless he paid him he could not use the mark in Japan. It was important, also, that the words "registered trade mark" should appear on the mark.

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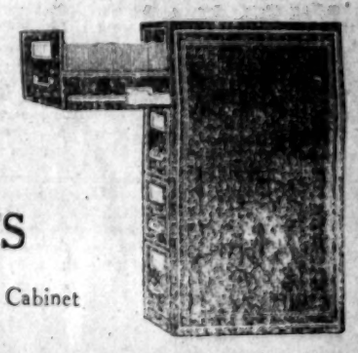

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Things Ancient And Modern

A preciation For Artists; Old Time And New Time Officals

An intimate friend of ours was travelling in the earlier years in Hunan, in a district where no foreigner had been seen before, says the Central China Post. His object was to get into contact with the people, and his experience was he often got more than enough of it, for he never could secure a moment's peace and quietness night or day. He was specially tormented when he had the bad luck to strike a town where theatrical performances were going forward, as then all the country people would be gathered in, and when they heard that a foreign devil had arrived they would desert the players and have scenes of their own with the visitor as the victim. When this happened, the quicker he beat a retreat and got out of the way the better.

He had just been through one such rumpus and got safely on the road again when, on crossing the brow of a hill, he found he was up against another town lying down in the valley and, from the sound of gongs which came floating up, it was plain he was running into another theatrical performance. These affairs when once started in the country, go on all day long, and day after day for an indefinite time according to bargain. Our friend felt greatly tempted to give this one the go-by, but finally screwed up his courage and, marching right to the temple from which the sounds proceeded, peeped through the door. He saw the great arena, where the people stand, was entirely empty, while the side galleries, where sitting accommodation is provided for the elite, were equally unoccupied. Meanwhile the stage was alive with a large band of actors and their orchestra who were carrying on as if nothing was amiss.

A townsman later explained the matter. He said it was the Annual Harvest Thanksgiving, and as the crops had been good the contributions for theatricals had been liberal. A committee had been sent to Changsha to engage a band of players, and these cautious men, determined to get full value for their money, had offered the job to whichever company would guarantee to give the most plays. The successful company was not a success so, after standing them for a few days, the town had instituted a boycott. The artists wished to leave saying it was a gross insult to keep them playing to nobody, but the town would not have that. They said a bargain was a bargain, and although they did not care to hear them perhaps the gods would be pleased with the performance—it was as a thanksgiving to them the performances were intended. There would be no release for the company till they had finished their contract.

That was an incident which is now ancient history, but for another one to match it we have only to go back to the night before last. A Chinese stranger had come to a place where there is a foreign settlement, and in the evening, just before the new moon set, he went out for a stroll. He struck a noble park with paths and trees and flowers; also wide stretches of beautiful grass. In the middle of the park he found a palace and out from its windows there welled the sweetest music he had ever heard. There was no one to be seen about, not even a conveyance or the ubiquitous dog, so after standing for a time transfixed he ventured to ascend the stair and look in through one of the windows. He saw a large hall brilliantly lighted, and set with most comfortable chairs for the accommodation of a large audience, but only four of them were occupied, while there were six musicians who created the magic sounds. He could not understand whether it was a case of boycott, or if the place and the music were intended for the pleasure of the gods, so he came away finding the matter inexplicable.

* * *

Up to the time of the Revolution, and for over a thousand years, the Throne selected the officials to be employed in the country's service from the successful competitors at the public examinations. In this way the son of a poor family, if he only had ability, might hope some day to occupy the highest office in the State. The greatest care was taken to secure that no favoritism could be shown by the examiners. They were appointed by the Emperor and sent direct from Peking. As soon as they entered the province for which they were bound, their chairs were surrounded with a strong escort, sent to prevent all intercourse with outsiders, and when they reached the provincial capital they were kept under lock and key. Yet it was a remarkable fact that the sons of high officials were unfailingly successful at the examinations, and there was never a man amongst them who was not talented. This was sometimes managed by means of personation, when some very able scholar was engaged to take the place of the young man, but a more certain plan was to buy a brief quotation from the secretary of the chief examiner—an out-of-the-way one which no one would be likely to use. This had to be worked into the essay and when the examiner came across it that particular paper would get full marks. Thus the son of the poor man had a poor chance, and thus it came about that the old time officials generally belonged to official families, and that their progenitors had been in office for generations. The examinations were more or less of a farce and officialdom really formed a caste.

But since the Revolution the poor man's son has had a chance. The old official caste are clean out of it and the men who are actually in power, most of them, come from the lower ranks. It does not follow that they are better officials—most people would say that they are much inferior to the old type—but so apparently the matter works out. Tsao Kun, the President, is the son of a poor villager; he joined the army as a common soldier. Chang Tso-lin was a robber and got no education at all, while Wu Pei-fu, although he belonged to a well-to-do family, it was not an official one. These are all military men but in the Civil Service it is the same. The really weighty ministers in connection with the Cabinet represent the middle and not the aforetime upper classes. In this respect China is really becoming democratic.

London Rubber Market Depressed Over Lack Of American Orders

(*From Our Special Correspondent*)

London, Oct. 20th.—The anticipated American buying of rubber over the last quarter of this year has not materialised and in consequence, prices are down. During this week business has been done in ribbed smoked sheet for October November shipment at 1/1⅜d. cif New York, with other positions down in proportion. London stocks have steadily mounted until at present they stand at about 60,000 tons. This increase in London stocks is not due only to the dockers' strike, as was first announced, but has been caused by heavy speculative buying in London.

In view of the rather depressed state of the rubber market at present, fresh resort is now being made to current statistics in an endeavor to reason out the whys and wherefores of the probable trend of the market for the months immediately ahead. Statistics of production and consumption, of stocks on hand and current demand, do not justify the expectation of any immediate rise in prices. Stocks exceed demand at present, while production is quite equal to the demand, present or in the near future. If current figures are correct, supply and demand are very well balanced, with perhaps supply on the long side. It is generally agreed that the rubber plantations can respond readily to any unexpected increase in demand without in any way bringing about an actual shortage.

SUPPLY AND DEMAND

While the law of supply and demand must operate in the long run, yet its effect on current prices is frequently slow to be felt. Speculative operations will re-act on prices before the law of supply and demand takes effect and it is a truism in the trade if statistics point to higher prices, short sales will be profitable, and vice versa.

It is argued that the high prices in January last were not actually caused by the restrictive scheme that came into effect previously but were due to speculative operations and confidence in the great prosperity in the motor-car industry in the United States. Thus, it is seen that supply and demand were of secondary importance in the rise of prices. Prices in the Far East, not only in rubber but in other products as well, have remained persistently above ideas of price in Europe and it has been possible to purchase in London at lower figures than from the source of production.

The London rubber market, which is centered in Mincing Lane, is largely a speculative market and is therefore very sensitive to news or rumors of the situation in the Far East or in America. At the present moment, dealers and brokers are not very optimistic, in fact very depressed, because of America's hesitancy to become an active buyer, as was generally predicted a few weeks ago.

NO IMPROVEMENT SEEN

It is always risky to attempt to predict the probable trend of the rubber market, but it may be truly said that, judging from the visible supply and demand there can be no material improvement in the prices during the balance of this year. On the other hand, as pointed out above, the law of supply and demand will not be effective in case operators and speculators take it into their head to put the market up. However, should any material advance in price be made during the next few months, it is quite certain that the advance will not be sustained and that there will inevitably follow a reaction, for the simple reason that the ratio of supply and demand will not support continued high prices.

Of course, readers in China are perhaps not so much interested in the raw product as they are in rubber shares, but inasmuch as the price of raw rubber materially effects the price of rubber shares, it will be of interets to holders of rubber shares to watch closely the movements in prices of raw rubber.

Eases Rheumatic Pains

A stiff neck is soon eased and rheumatic pains in arms and shoulders disappear when Chamberlain's Pain Balm is rubbed on the aching spot. It feels good to the skin, penetrates quickly to the very seat of pain, scattering the congestion, relieving the pressure and the pain is gone. Sold and recommended everywhere.

Can We Hurry-Up The Plants?

Scientists everywhere seem to be agreed that our present sources of power will be exhausted within a measurable period if the world goes on using them no at its current rate. The known supplies of these important commodities have been carefully estimated, and the time when it will no longer pay to get them out of the earth because of their inaccessibility can be gauged with comparative accuracy.

What is the world to do for power when all the available coal and oil and wood have been used up?

We cannot say, but ways will be found, and there is one vast supply of energy all around us which is not likely to be exhausted for age upon age, and if we can only find an economical way of harnessing this there would be no more problems as to sources of power for thousands of generations.

This great source of power is the Sun, which is pouring down upon us every moment of the day such vast supplies of energy as are quite beyond our powers of comprehension. Taking the world as a whole, the energy distributed by the sunshine must amount to millions of millions of horse-power.

But can this ever be used? Attempts have been made in America to utilise a sun-motor, an apparatus in which the Sun's rays are concentrated so as to produce steam in a boiler and work a machine. But while such an apparatus is remarkably interesting, and a fine proof of the ingenuity of the engineer, its cost is altogether out of proportion to the amount of power produced. Yet the only way to use sun-power for practical work is to concentrate the sunshine which at present though inconceivably vast, is dissipated and distributed over such a large area as to be almost lost.

Just before his death, recently, the famous electrical engineer, Dr. Charles Steinmetz, suggested that our past efforts to use the Sun's power have been wrongly directed, and he offered an entirely new suggestion that is startlingly daring, and opens up enormous possibilities. We must not look to the mechanical engineer for help, he declared, but to an entirely new kind of engineer, whom he called a biological engineer. In other words, we must try to collect the Sun's energy by speeding up plant growth beyond anything that has yet been dreamed of. It seems an entirely new idea, but, as a matter of fact, if we could carry it out we should only be using the power of the Sun as we use it now in a hundred or a thousand ways in the daily life of the world.

All our power is from the Sun. When we burn coal in a furnace to produce steam, when we make a railway engine go, or set a cotton factory working, we are using sun-power that was stored up in the coal forests millions of years ago and has lain in the coal seams waiting to be tapped by man. When we use Niagara to turn a great turbine and generate electricity that will drive trains and tramcars, light cities, and work factories we are using the sun-power that evaporated the water from the sea and lake and river, and lifted it a mile or two in the air, so that it could fall on the earth and work for us as it rushes back to the sea.

When we cut down a tree and light a fire to boil a kettle, or put the wood in a suction-gas plant to produce gas to work an engine, we are using the Sun's energy which was collected by the tree and stored up there.

The leaves of a plant year after year collect the energy of the sunshine, absorb it through the chlorophyll, and produce chemical compounds, so that we have all round us collections of solar energy made by plant life.

Now the suggestion is that science should speed up the growth of plants, so that we do not have to wait so long before the energy is available for use. We have to wait a million years or more for the solar energy of the coal forest, we have to wait a century or so to use the sun-power collected by the forest. Why not speed up the growth of the tree so that, instead of taking years to grow, it may grow in as many weeks, or possibly as many days?

It is a captivating idea, and doubts will naturally arise as to whether such a thing is ever likely to be possible. But Luther Burbank, the Giant Wizard of America, has shown what wonders can be accomplished in plant growth, although, of course, he has directed his efforts to produce food and beauty, and not energy. The rapid production of colossal quantities of energy through the plants seems, however, quite practicable, for we have already done something in this direction.

Sugar is really energy in an available form produced by the Sun, and this we get from sugar beet. When we first began to grow beet for its sugar the beet itself was much smaller than it is now, and the quantity of sugar in it was less than half the percentage contained in the sugar beet we grow today. Then, in other directions, the number of crops obtained in a year from one piece of land has been increased by cultivation and manuring so that we obtain two, three, and four crops where we used to get only one.

Why, then, should science not direct its attention to this startling proposition, and concentrate its efforts on catching and storing up the Sun's energy by means of life processes in the plants? It is a great idea to train scientific engineers whose work will be, not with mechanical machinery, but with living engines, and we may yet raise crops to provide us with energy for our trains and cars, and factories as we now raise crops for food.

Our children's children may see great factories situated in the midst of fields in which are grown each year crop after crop of giant plants, from which will be extracted the energy poured upon them by the Sun. Every motor-car owner may one day produce in his back garden the energy that will drive his car and pump up the water needed to wash both car and garage.

The growing of energy is no mere flight of fancy. We are going to drive our motor-cars with alcohol from potatoes when we are tired of using alcohol for destroying mankind; and we shall grow power for everything in God's good time.

A. D. C.
LYCEUM THEATRE
195th Production
"MADAME SHERRY"
a
MUSICAL FARCE
in
THREE ACTS
1st Performahce Thursday, 6th December 1923
2nd Performance Saturday, 8th " "
at 9.15 p.m. Sharp
Booking will open at Messrs. Moutrie & Co., Ltd.,
On Friday, 30th Nov. 1923, at 8 p.m.
By order,
Wm. ARMSTRONG
Business Manager.

NEW ZEALAND INSURANCE
MARINE, FIRE, MOTOR
COMPANY, LIMITED
CAR, SICKNESS & ACCIDENT
AND
HOUSEHOLDERS' INSURANCE.
FAR EASTERN BRANCH
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Tel. No. C.118.
C. E. MALIGNY
Manager for the Far East
Agents
Messrs. Barlow & Co.
4 Ezra Road. Tel. No. C.211

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Phone W. 8533
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WE SELL
TEXACO MOTOR OILS

LOWNEY'S THE APPROVED GIFT
A tempting assortment has arrived of "America's Favorites." LOWNEY'S CHOCOLATES are famous for their purity, and their rich flavors appeal to the most fastidious.
"There's a real treat in every piece"
For your selection at:
American Drug Co. I. Shainin & Co.
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Sole Agents: Julius Wile, Sons & Co., 7B Kiangse Road

THE LADIES' PARADISE
IS
MAISON ADIX
"The French Silk Shop"
Corner Nanking and Kiangse Rds.
Open till 7.30 p.m.

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OUR EXCLUSIVE DESIGNS
of
DIAMONDS, WATCHES
and
PLATINUM JEWELLERY
in which we specialize
SENNET FRERES
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Phone NORTH 1 EAST
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QUICK & EFFICIENT SERVICE
Great Northern Garage Co. Asiatic Motors Inc.,
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Chinese Hand Drawn Christmas Cards
Pictures drawn on rice paper
GREETINGS SPELT IN PIDGIN ENGLISH
(best fitted for Home Friends)
Price: $1.50 per Doz. with beautiful cards
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(with Envelopes)
for sale at
CHOW TZU KONG BOOKSELLER 周梁康西書局
111 Szechuen Road, Shanghai. (Tel C. 3510

I. LEIBOVICH
TAILOR & FUR DEALER
Zylstra Arcade, 41 Kiangse Rd.
I have received a big selection of genuine furs:
Sealskin, American Beaver, Hudson Seal, Moleskin, Mink, Lambskin, Skunk, Fox and many others, in various colours.

KATZ & FALKIN
HIGH CLASS GENTLEMEN'S
TAILORS

Beg to announce the arrival direct from Scotland of a fine selection of Tweeds, Woollens, Suitings and Overcoatings. Also we have ready made clothes in stock.
Your Patronage is Solicited
Astor House Block
34 Broadway Tel. N. 1846
62894

CHINA COTTON & SILK WORKS
Manufacturers of "Pagoda" Brand best silk hose and half hose,
ALSO

Anchor Brand Lisle Half Hose
Swastica " " " "
Star & "Wreath" " " " "
Golden Eagle Cotton Half Hose
For Full Particulars and Prices
Apply to
Messrs. ILBERT & CO.
Agents and General Managers
1 Canton Road
Retail Department, 119a Szechuen Rd.

EVERY NIGHT 9.15 CARLTON THEATRE PHONE WEST 3641
4 NIGHTS ONLY | SUN., MON., TUES., WED. | MATINEE Today 3 p.m.
MARSHALL NEILAN'S BIG MYSTERY DRAMA
"DINTY"

With
WESLEY (Freckles) BARRY
And a big cast of screen favorites.
A big special production of local interest
OPENING MEET OF THE DRAG HUNT CLUB
Every important event, every scene from the beginning to the end of the hunt will be reproduced on the screen.

Carlton LIMITED
ANNOUNCES
A Nightly Entertainment
by
A most excellent troupe of entertainers under the direction
of
Xenia Maklezowa
The place where you DANCE, is not a matter of first importance — but be careful WHERE you EAT, and what you EAT
Our Kitchen is open for inspection by the public at all times
CARLTON, LTD.

NESTLÉ'S SWISS MILK CHOCOLATE
NESTLÉ'S SWISS MILK CHOCOLATE

The China Press
大陸報

LACTOGEN FOR YOUR BABY
The NATURAL-MILK Food

SHANGHAI, SUNDAY, DECEMBER 2, 1923

Business and Official Notices

MUNICIPAL INVESTMENT BANK

DECEMBER DEPOSITS

CARRYING interest at 5% per annum will be received at the Finance department of the Council, Administration Building, 16 Hankow Road (Ground Floor).

Saturday,	December	1
Monday,	,,	3
Tuesday,	,,	4
Wednesday,	,,	5
Thursday,	,,	6

DEPOSITS WILL BE IN RESPECT OF THE 6 PERCENT LOAN OF 1923 (ALLOTMENT AT PAR).

63872 D. 6

MEETING

Important business meeting of AMERICAN WOMAN'S CLUB Tuesday, December 4, 4 p.m. at Headquarters. Changes in the Constitution, due to incorporation, will be acted upon.

POST OFFICE

Notification No. 605.

Handing Over Charge

Acting under instructions from the Co-Director General of Posts, Peking, I have this day handed over charge of the Shanghai Postal District to Mr. E. Tollefsen, Postal Commissioner.

C. H. Shields,
Postal Commissioner.

Shanghai, 1st Dec., 1923.

63894 D.2

POST OFFICE

Notification No. 606

Assumption of Charge

Acting under instructions from the Co-Director General of Posts, Peking, I have this day taken over charge of the Shanghai Postal District from Mr. C. H. Shields, Postal Commissioner.

E. Tollefsen,
Postal Commissioner.

Shanghai, 1st Dec., 1923.

63895 D.2

NOTICE

We recommend and guarantee all kinds of House or Office Servants: Cooks, Amahs, Boys, Coolies, etc., etc. Also Japanese amahs with good English.

Call on us, or write us.

HONGKEW EMPLOYMENT BUREAU.
789, Woosung Road.

63876 D 2

REMOVAL NOTICE

I have moved my offices to the ZYLSTRA BUILDING, NANKING and KIANGSE ROADS, Suite 14.

Dr. B. PAUTSTAT, M.D.
Diseases of the Eye
Tel. C. 1804

63747 D 7

Notice is hereby given that Mr. Paul Kutt is no longer connected with our firm and that his Power of Attorney has been cancelled.

We have this date appointed Mr. Ernst Rohreke and Mr. Georg Krueger joint managers of our Shanghai office.

Shantung Overseas Trading Co.,
(Alfred Schroder & Co.)

63834 D 2

ELMONT'S
18 Quinsan Gardens
Board & Rooms
Private Baths throughout
REAL AMERICAN COOKING
"NUF SED."
63836

Special Notice to Mariners
No. 688

China

Shanghai District

Approaches to the Yangtze River

Side Saddle: Table of Predicted Tides for the Year 1924

NOTICE is hereby given that a Table of Predicted Tides for Side Saddle, Approaches to the Yangtze River, for the year 1924, is now procurable at the Coast Inspector's Office. Price $2.

These tables predict the times and heights of high and low water and give general tidal information for the Approaches to the Yangtze River.

T. J. ELDRIDGE,
Coast Inspector.

THE MARITIME CUSTOMS,
Marine Department,
Shanghai, 30th November, 1923.

63888 D 2

Miss ELENA GONOSHINA, your very anxious Sister would like to see you or anybody having news regarding you. Please communicate with me. VROBLASKY-SAVOY HOTEL, Room 16.

63884 D 5

NOTICE

DR. R. GERNGROSS begs to announce the removal of his office from 136 Szechuen Road to 6 Weihaiwei Road, corner Mohawk Road, on December 1st. Office hours 1—3. Tel. W. 949.

63819 D 1

MDE. KELVEY'S

School of Dancing. Professional teacher of Modern, Classical, Clog, National Ballet & Toe-dancing. Correct arm movements and graceful exercises taught. Pupils Style studied and developed. Classes held New Carlton Thursdays & Saturdays; Private lessons also given. Terms moderate. Write for appointment to Mdme. Kelvey, Box 1006, Ch. P. O. Tel. N. 4085.

61307

CARPETS AND RUGS

Winter is coming. And your home requires carpets for comfort. THE PEH YANG CARPET CO. 35 ROUTE DES SOEURS, can supply your requirement. New stock just arrived from Tientsin. Prices reduced 20% to 30% during our CHEAP SALE, lasting three weeks only Tel. West 3602.

63654

National Loan of the Third Year (1914) of the Republic

Subscribers are hereby notified that the Sixth Drawing of the Third Year Loan ($2,750,000) will be held, as announced by the Loan Bureau of the Ministry of Finance, in Peking on 1st December, and that payment of Bonds then drawn will begin on the 31st of that month.

The Nineteenth Interest Coupon on this Loan will likewise be paid on the same date.

F. A. AGLEN,
Inspector General of Customs.

Inspectorate General of Customs,
Peking, 20th November, 1923.

63866 D.7

UNIVERSITY ARTS GRADUATE (HONOURS) of 30 years' practical TEACHING and COMMERCIAL (IMPORT & EXPORT) experience undertakes coaching of students in ENGLISH (ELEMENTARY & ADVANCED), MATHEMATICS, SCIENCES, BOOK-KEEPING, BUSINESS CORRESPONDENCE & TRAINING, STENOGRAPHY, &c. For terms, &c., apply C.P.O. 1262.

63612

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PILSENER 皮象 PILSENER
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GARNER QUELCH & CO. LTD.
Sole Importers
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MILK bearing complete seal of
ROSELAWN DAIRY
is guaranteed
PURE & CLEAN
ROSELAWN DAIRY FARM
Tel. East 321. 85 Tongshan Rd.

63760

In The International Mixed Court Of Shanghai

Chinese Civil Case No. 1420-A.
Re: HOEN TSHANG COTTON HON (滬昌花號)
32 Hankow Road, Shanghai.
(Petition in Bankruptcy).

A petition in bankruptcy has been filed in the above matter, and, by an order of this Honourable Court, dated 21st November, 1923, the undersigned were appointed Interim Receivers.

Take notice that the Court will grant the petition unless objection thereto is lodged within two weeks from date of Order.

Creditors are required to send to the undersigned their names and addresses and particulars of their debts or claims on or before 24th December 1923, after which date no further claims will be recognised.

All debts due to the estate should be paid to us forthwith, and debtors are warned not to pay their debts to any person or persons other than ourselves.

SETH, MANCELL & McLURE
Official Court Accountants,
7 Avenue Edouard VII,
Shanghai, 23rd November 1923.

63685

NOTICE

The undersigned begs to announce that he has taken over from Messrs. The Young Lee Company, the business of "SCREEN ENTERPRISES" which business will be continued under the same name.

By mutual consent, the undersigned has severed his connection with The Young Lee Company.
Nov. 22nd, 1923

A. L. Meyer

63843 D 2

The New Engineering and Shipbuilding Works, Ltd.

Re the Estate
of
K. H. CHRISTENSEN,
DECEASED.

Notice is hereby given that Share Certificate No. 1560 covering 200 Preference Shares in this Company numbered 218973 to 219172 registered in the name of Kund Holger Christensen, Shanghai, is declared to have been lost and unless any objection is lodged by December 27th, next, will be considered null and void and a new certificate issued in lieu thereof.

By Order of the Board of Directors.

C. A. MOMBER,
Secretary.

63782

FOR HIS XMAS
GOLF IN ALL WEATHERS

The "CRAIG GOLFMETER" improves your golf and enables you to practice and keep in trim in all weathers. It requires a space of only 11 feet by 16 feet and can be set up indoors or outside. It is suitable for wood or iron clubs and works equally well for right or left hand players. An excellent practice machine for Lady Golfers. A full 18 hole game can be played on it and matches held.

Call for demonstration or write for booklet to
THE OFFICE APPLIANCE CO.
Sole Agents in China for Craig Golfmeters
42 Nanking Road, Shanghai

JAVA SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE CO.
SHANGHAI 3 EZRA ROAD
ESTABLISHED A.D. 1861
FIRE, MARINE AND MOTOR CAR INSURANCE
PHONE CENTRAL { 70 General Office / 2335 Compradore / 3870 General Manager } J. H. H. SWART, Acting Manager

ANNOUNCEMENT
DOLLAR STEAMSHIP LINES
ADMIRAL ORIENTAL LINES
BARBER STEAMSHIP LINES
INC.
Effective December 4th

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT

The Dollar SS Lines announce the establishing of a passenger department in connection with the newly-established "Around the World" passenger service. This office will be located at 29 Nanking Road (Corner Nanking and Kiangse Road), occupying space with the Admiral Line.

FREIGHT DEPARTMENT

The Admiral Oriental Line and Barber Line announce the removal of their Freight Department to No. 3 Canton Road occupying space with the Dollar SS Lines. For the convenience of shippers located adjacent to Nanking Road, a freight clerk will be employed in the Nanking Road office for the acceptance and delivery of documents.

The Traffic and Executive Offices will be located on the 7th floor of the Robert Dollar Building.

UNION CHURCH LADIES SOCIETY
SALE OF WORK
On Saturday, December 8th, 1923
Union Church Hall
in aid of
Limbless Soldiers and Sailors, Local Purposes and Charities
WILL BE OPEN at 3 p.m.

There will be many dainty articles suitable for Xmas Gifts, besides a nice selection of Woollen and fancy goods, home made jams, Sweets, etc., also a really expert Fortune Teller.

Children's Games and Toys Upstairs
Christmas Tree Downstairs
Coloured lights donated free by Kwei Ling, S223 Fearon Road
MUSIC

Admission $1, including tea Children 60 cents

63880

Business and Official Notices

The International Commercial Employment Service
Consult us if you require reliable servants, clerks, shroffs amahs, boys, coolies.
NEPTUNE
131, Avenue Joffre. C. 1180.

63341 D 8

Wilkinson, Heywood & Clark, Ltd.
Varnishes—Paints—Colours.
From date our Telephone numbers are CENTRAL 8069 and 8070.
"Arnhold" Building—6 Kiukiang Road.

63809 D 5

NOTICE

DR. PAUL MARTIN desires to announce change of telephone numbers to C. 6125 residence; C. 825 office.

GLEN LINE BUILDING.

63150

DOCTOR HELFENSTEIN M.D.
SPECIALIST in venereal, urinary, female, skin, internal diseases and sex disorders. Office hours: 10-12½ and 4-6½, or by appointment, 25 Jinkee Road (Chung Foo Building). Tel C. 7092, Residence 106, Bubbling Well Road. Tel. W. 1855.

Raffle for Two Seater Runabout

$2 Tickets for sale at Park Garage 198 N. Szechuen Road or Mr. Djao, Swedish-Chinese Co., 3rd Floor, 4 Avenue Edward VII.

63702 D 2

NOW OPEN

FAR EASTERN BUTCHERY
4480 Avenue Joffre

FISH, Game, Fruits, Vegetables, and poultry supplies for the Home, Boarding House, or Ship. Every thing is selected and of the very best quality at Cheap prices.

Tel. W. 4291.

63466 D 13

Turkish Bath and Massage Establishment
in connection with
High Class Restaurant
SUKIYAKI a specialty
10 Seward Road Tel. No. 3258,
PROF. J. K. SETO. PROP.

A NEW INVENTION

Pure Down of Ducks and Geese is now made by Machinery, invented by Mr. P. C. Ting and Patented.

Quilts, Pillows and Cushions, made with this down are offered for sale.

Softer and Cleaner than those in the maket.

Inspection cordially invited.

WA SIN FEATHERS & DOWN GOODS CO.
P, 570 Nanking Road.

63781

DRS. ISENMAN & SMITH of No. 11, Kiukiang Road, wish to announce that after December 1st their offices will be located on the eighth floor of the North-China Daily News Building, No. 17 The Bund.

Dr. & Mrs. Isenman wish to announce the change of their address to the Astor House.

63721 D 2

FOR XMAS
What better for those at home than a
GOOD MAH CHANG SET?
We carry large stocks of all grades and designs of our own manufacture and of the best materials and workmanship. You only need choose the sets you want. We will pack and ship them to any city in the world.
Prices from $3.00 up.
The Yuen-Yuen Mah Chang Co.,
Manufacturers, Wholesalers, Retailers
Town Office and Show Room
46 Szechuen Road,
Phone C. 6111

63531

NOTICE

The undersigned have this day taken over the Management of the Hongkong and Shanghai Hotels, Ltd., Kalee Hotel.

Shanghai, 1st December, 1923.

THE NEW ITALIAN ART GALLERY
27 NANKING ROAD (MAISON ADIX)
FINE ART STATUARY
MARBLE AND ALABASTAR FIGURES
RELIGIOUS FIGURES,
ALABASTAR LAMPS, TABLE LAMPS AND ELECTRIC
BOWLS COLUMNS, BIRD BATHS, INKSTANDS AND
BRONZE WORK A FINE LOT OF FANCY VENETIAN
GLASS WORK.
PRICES VERY MODERATE

63898

SAY DAH COAL CO.,
951-58, Markham Park, Shanghai
Tele. W. 1178
BEST SCREENED HOUSEHOLD COAL

Hongay Coal (Special For Salamandre Stoves	$35.00 per ton
Hongay Coal Anthracite (Screened) Salamandre Stoves	$24.00 per ton
Honan Coal Anthracite (Screened) Salamandre Stoves	$19.00 per ton
Luaking Coal Anthracite (Screened) Hard	$18.00 per ton
Steam Hard Coal (Nuts)	$17.50 per ton
House Coal No. 1 (Screened)	$20.00 per ton
House Coal No. 2 (Screened)	$18.00 per ton
Kitchen Coal No. 1 (Screened)	$18.00 per ton
Kitchen Coal No. 2 (Screened)	$17.00 per ton
Steam Coal (Mix)	$13.00 per ton
Steam Coal (Dust)	$11.00 per ton
Fire Wood (Large) 40 bundles	$1.00
Charcoal (Large) one basket	$ 0.60

With a view to showing our appreciation to all of our patrons, our prices quoted above are comparatively lower than the market. In case any of our patrons is in need of a big quantity of any kind of coal of the above-mentioned varieties, kindly write or phone us, so that we will be able to despatch our man over for negotiation.

PURE MILK AND CREAM
Delivered everywhere in Shanghai from
THE SHANGHAI MILK SUPPLY COMPANY.
454 Avenue Haig Phone West 4067.
Inspection of our dairy is cordially invited.
J. P. SOGAARD, Manager.

SOOCHAN COAL
Just arrived best quality Caking Coal
Obtainable from
S. HEIMANN & CO.
Sole Agents
19a, Canton Road, Tel. C. 1604

63664

Chinese Government Railways TIENTSIN-PUKOW LINE

Notification No. 238.

INVITATION OF TENDERS
for
LOCOMOTIVE BOILERS (221-1).

The public is hereby notified that, with the approval of the Ministry of Communications, tenders are hereby invited for the SUPPLY OF C.I.F. CHENTANGCHUANG,

7 pieces LOCOMOTIVE BOILERS

By order of the Ministry of Communications those wishing to submit tenders are required to make a deposit of Eight Hundred Dollars ($800.00), Tientsin Local Currency, which will be returned to the respective tenders after the selection of the tender.

In case the successful bidder announces his inability to supply the material or fails to call at the Administration's Office for the signing of a contract within the stated period after the announcement of the selection of tender, his deposit made at the time of tendering is forfeited, and his tender annulled.

Tenders must be signed, sealed with sealing wax, marked on the outside of envelope "TENDER FOR LOCOMOTIVE BOILERS" and addressed to the Managing Director, Tientsin-Pukow Railway Administration, Tientsin, Hopei; the same must reach the Administration by EXPRESS POST before 12 o'clock noon on the 29th. February 1924 and will be opened in public at 3.00 p.m. on the same day.

Tender Forms attached with full particulars and Blue Prints may be obtained from the Head Office of the Administration, Tientsin, Hopei, upon payment of the above mentioned tender deposit.

No tender will be entertained unless presented with the time stated and made on the Forms supplied by the Administration. The Administration does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender and reserves the right to divide the order into lots.

(*Signed*) SUN FUNGTSAO,
Managing Director.

Tientsin, 22nd November, 1923.

63693 D 3

Chinese and Foreign Banking Announcements

Chartered Bank of India Australia and China

Incorporated in England by Royal Charter 1853

Capital £3,000,000
Reserve Fund £3,800,000
Reserve Liabilities £3,000,000

Head Office.
38 Bishopsgate London, E. C.
Shanghai Branch: 18 The Bund

Court of Directors
Sir Montagu Cornish Turner Chairman.
T. Cuthbertson, Esq.
Sir Alfred Dent, K.C.M.G.
Sir William Henry Neville Goschen, K.B.E.
The Rt. Hon. Lord George Hamilton, G.C.S.I.
The Right Honourable Sir John Newell Jordan, G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., K.C.B.
W. Foot Mitchell, Esq., M.P.
James Maxwell Grant Prophit, Esq.
Lewis Alexander Wallace Esq.
Colin Frederick Campbell, Esq.

Bankers:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint City and Midland Bank Limited.
Westminster Bank, Ltd.
The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Limited.
The Nation Bank of Scotland, Limited.

Agencies and Branches:

Alor Star (Kedah)	Haiphong	Peking
	Hongkong	Penang
Amritsar	Hollo	Puket
Bangkok	Ipoh	Rangoon
Batavia	Karachi	Saigon
Bombay	Kiang	Samarang
Calcutta	Kobe	Seremban
Canton	Kuala-Lumpur	Shanghai
Cawnpore	Madras	Singapore
Cebu	Manila	Sourabaya
Colombo	Medan	Taiping
Delhi	New York	Tavoy
Hankow	Zamboanga	Tientsin
		Yokohama

London Bankers:
The Westminster Bank, Ltd.

Shanghai Branch: 13 The Bund
Sub-Agency: 9 Broadway.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Local Bills Discounted.

Credits granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, Africa, China, Japan and America.

G. H. STITT.
Manager.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Authorised Capital $50,000,000
Issued & fully paid-up.. $20,000,000

Reserve Fund:—
Sterling ..... £ 4,500,000
Silver $24,500,000

Reserve Liability of Proprietors $20,000,000

Head Office: HONGKONG.
Court of Directors:
Hon. Mr. A. G. Lang, Chairman.
D. G. M. Bernard, Esq. Deputy Chairman.
A. H. Compton, Esq.
G. T. M. Edkins, Esq.
Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak.
W. L. Pattenden Esq.
J. A. Plummer Esq.
N. L. Watson, Esq.
W. P. White, Esq.
CHIEF MANAGER:
Hongkong:
Hon. Mr. A. G. STEPHEN.

Branches and Agencies:

Amoy	Harbin	Peking
Bangkok	Hollo	Penang
Batavia	Ipoh	Rangoon
Bombay	Johore	Saigon
Calcutta	Kobe	S. Francisco
Canton	Kuala-Lumpur	Shanghai
Chefoo	London	Singapore
Colombo	Lyons	Sourabaya
Dairen	Malacca	Sungei-Patani
Foochow	Manila	Tientsin
Haiphong	Nagasaki	Tsingtao
Hamburg	New York	V'divostock
Hankow	Yokohama	

London Bankers:
The Westminster Bank, Ltd.

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Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, Africa, China, Japan and America.

G. H. STITT.
Manager.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Savings Bank Office:
12 The Bund and 9 Broadway.

Deposits of not less than $1.00 will be received.

Not more than $200 will be received during one month from any single Depositor.

Interest at the rate of 3½ % per annum will be allowed upon the monthly minimum balance.

The maximum balance on which interest will be allowed is $5,000.00.

Deposits may be withdrawn on Demand. Accounts will be kept either in Dollars or Taels, Local Currency, at the option of the Depositor.

Depositors will be presented with Pass Books, in which all transaction will be entered. Pass Books must be presented when paying in or withdrawing money. OFFICE HOUSE, 10 a.m. to 3 p.m. Saturdays 10 a.m. to noon.

International Banking Corporation

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS
U.S. $10,000,000.00
Owned by the National City Bank of New York.

HEAD OFFICE:
60 WALL STREET, NEW YORK
LONDON OFFICE:
54 BISHOPSGATE, E.C.

BRANCHES

Barcelona	Manila
Batavia	Panama
Bombay	Peking
Calcutta	Rangoon
Canton	San Francisco
Cebu	Santo Domingo
Colon	Shanghai
Dairen	Singapore
Hankow	Soerabaya
Harbin	Tientsin
Hongkong	Tokio
Kobe	Yokohama
Madrid	

Commercial and Travellers' Letters of Credit, Bills of Exchange and Cable Transfers bought and sold, Current accounts and Savings Bank accounts opened and Fixed Deposits in local and foreign currencies taken at rates that may be ascertained on application to the Bank.

We are also able to offer our Customers the services of the Branches of the National City Bank of New York in the principal countries of South America and in the West Indies.

N. S. MARSHALL, Manager.
14 Kiukiang Road, Shanghai.

Chung Foo Union Bank

(Established in 1919)

Subscribed Capital $5,000,000.00
Paid-up Capital $1,500,000.00
Reserve Fund $300,000.00

SHANGHAI BRANCH
37 Jinkee Road

Telegraphic Address "CHUNGFOO"

Telephone Numbers .... C. 1929 Manager's Office.
C. 6468)
C. 6469) General Office.
C. 6470)
C. 5620 T. T. Department.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES IN CHINA

TIENTSIN	Changsha	Hsuchow	Shasi
SHANGHAI	Changteh	Ichang	Soochow
PEKING	Chengchow	Kiukiang	Tsinkiangpu
HANKOW	Chinkiang	Nanking	Wuhieh
ANTUNG	Fengtien	Ningpo	Wuhu
CANTON	Hangchow	Penkpu	Yangchow
CHANGCHUN	Hongkong	Shaoshing	

FOREIGN AGENCIES AND CORRESPONDENTS

Baltimore	Cincinnati	Montreal	San Francisco
Berlin	Cleveland	New York	Seattle
Boston	Detroit	Osaka	St. Louis
Buffalo	Kobe	Philadelphia	Tokio
Cebu	London	Pittsburgh	Washington
Chicago	Manila	Paris	Yokohama

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in taels, dollars, and other currencies according to arrangement. Savings Deposits taken. All kinds of Trust Business undertaken.

Safe Deposit Boxes.

Credits granted on approved securities.

Y. B. Sun, Manager,
T. D. Zar, Sub-Manager.

中南銀行 The Bank of East Asia Ltd.

SHANGHAI BRANCH
No. 10 Kiukiang Road.

Authorised Capital $10,000,000.00
Paid up Capital $ 5,000,000.00
Reserved Fund H.K. $ 500,000.00
HEAD OFFICE: Hongkong.
BRANCHES: Canton, Saigon.
LONDON BANKERS: London Joint City and Midland Bank.

Correspondents in all principal cities of the world. All kinds of banking business transacted.

Interest allowed on current deposits and fixed deposits.

Loans granted on approved securities.

R. CHENG,
Manager.

Commercial Bank of China

Head Office: SHANGHAI.

Sh. s.
Subscribed Capital ... 5,000,000
Paid-Up Capital 2,500,000

Advances made on approved securities. Bills discounted.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent per annum on daily balance, On fixed deposits:—
For 3 months at 3% per annum.
For 6 months at 4% per annum.
For 12 months at 5% per annum.
On deposits in Dollars according to arrangement.

H. C. MARSHALL,
Chief Manager.

Banque Belge Pour L'Etranger S. A.

(Affiliated to the Societe Generale de Belgique.)

Fcs.
Capital (subscribed) ..100,000,000
Capital (paid up) 75,000,000
Reserves 21,852,280

Head office: Brussels
Branches and Agencies at:
LONDON, MANCHESTER, PARIS, NEW YORK, BUCHAREST, BRAILA, COLOGNE, CAIRO, ALEXANDRIA, PEKING, SHANGHAI, TIENTSIN, HANKOW.

Allied Banks:
BANCO DE CARTAGENA, MADRID, with Branches in SPAIN and MOROCCO
WIENER BANK-VEREIN, VIENNA, with Branches in AUSTRIA, HUNGARIA, ITALY (TYROL), YUGOSLAVIA, POLAND and RUMANIA
ALLGEMEINER BOEHMISCHER BANK-VEREIN PRAGUE, with Branches in CZECHO-SLOVAKIA
BANQUE FRANCO-BELGE DE BULGARIE S. A., SOFIA.
LANDESBANK FUER BOSNIEN-UND HERCEGOVINA, SERAJEVO, with Branches in YUGOSLAVIA.
Correspondents in all parts of the world.

Every description of banking business transacted.

A. DONNAY,
Manager.

Russo-Asiatic Bank

	Roubles.
Capital (fully-paid)	55,000,000
Reserve Fund	26,969,000
Capital Contributed by Kup. the Chinese Government	Tls. 3,500,000
Reserve Fund	1,750,000

Head Office:
Paris, 9 Rue Bordreau
London Office:
64 Old Broad Street, E. C. 2.

Bankers:
London: Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie and Co.
Societe Generale pour favoriser le developpement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.
Paris: Societe Generale pour Favoriser le Developpement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.
Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas.
Lyons: Societe Generale pour Favoriser le Development du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.
Milan: Credito Italiano.
Rome: Banco di Roma.
New York: Irving Bank—Columbia Trust Company.
San Francisco: The Crocker National Bank of San Francisco.

BRANCHES IN ASIA

Chanchun	Harbin	Shanghai
Chefoo	Hongkong	Peking
Dairen	Manchouli	Tientsin
Hailar	Kashgar	Yokohama
Hankow	Newchwang	Urumtchi

SHANGHAI BRANCH
Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels and Dollars. Terms on application. Local Bills discounted.
Foreign Exchange on the principal cities of the world bought and sold.
SAFE DEPOSIT BOXES.
L. Jezierski.
P. Petithuguenin.
Ch. Bleuler.
Managers for Branches in Asia.

The Chinese American Bank of Commerce

Authorized Capital $10,000,000 00
Paid-up Capital ..... $ 7,500,000.00

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING
EXECUTIVE OFFICE:
SHANGHAI
BRANCHES:

PEKING	SHANGHAI
TSINAN	HARBIN
HANKOW	SHIHKIACHWANG
TIENTSIN	

Correspondents throughout the World including the Interior of China.

SHANGHAI OFFICE:
11A Nanking Road
Telegraphic Address:
"Sinambank" Shanghai
Codes Used:
Bentley's Complete Phrase
Western Union Code
Whitelaw's 401 Millions Code

Transacting a General Banking Business, Issuing Drafts and Making Telegraphic Transfers, Buying and Selling Foreign Exchange, Issuing Commercial and Circular Letters of Credit, Allowing Interest on Fixed Deposits, Current Accounts, and Savings Accounts.

YOUR BANKING BUSINESS SOLICITED

The Bank Of Canton, Ltd.

Incorporated 1912.
Capital Authorised ..£1,200,000-0-0
Capital Paid-up £1,076,815-0-0
Reserve Fund H. K. $ 500,000.00

HEAD OFFICE:
No. 5 Des Voeux Road Central
Hongkong.

BRANCHES:
Shanghai, New York, Canton, Hankow and Bangkok.

SHANGHAI BRANCH
No. 1 and 2 Ningpo Road.

AGENCIES:

Honolulu	S. Francisco	Kobe
London	Sourabaya	Batavia
Manila	Singapore	Canada
Yokohama	Samarang	etc.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Every description of banking and Exchange business transacted.

SAVINGS DEPARTMENT
Savings deposits are cordially invited. Favorable terms are given. Accounts will be kept in Dollars or Taels, at depositors' option.

WONG WEN KUANG.
Manager.

The Bank of China

(Specially authorised by Presidential Mandate of 15th April, 1915)

Authorised Capital $50,000,000.00
Paid-up Capital $19,760,100.00
Reserve Fund $ 6,088,845.43

Head Office: Peking.
Branches and Agencies:

Peking	Taiyuan	Shanghai
Tientsin	Kaifeng	Hankow
Chanchun	Wuhu	Ichang
Antung	Anking	Changsha
Dairy	Hangchow	Nanchang
Moukden	Ningpo	Kiukiang
Newchwang	Nanking	Foochow
Harbin	Chinkiang	Amoy
Kirin	Hsuchow	Canton
Tsinan	Soochow	Hongkong
Chefoo	Wusieh	Swatow
Tsingtao	Yangchow	Chungking
etc.,	etc.,	etc.

Foreign Correspondents:
London, Paris, Berlin, New York San Francisco, Tokio, Osaka and Yokohama.

SHANGHAI BRANCH
12 The Bund

Loans granted on approved Securities. Local Bills discounted. Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels or Dollars according to arrangement.

SUNG HAN-CHANG,
Manager.

Nederlandsche Handel Maatschappy

(Netherlands Trading Society)
Established 1824

Paid-up Capital: Guilders 80,000,000 (about £6,666,666)
Reserve Funds: Guilders 19,769,151 (about £1,647,432)
Special Reserve: Guilders 12,660,000 (about £1,388,333).

Head Office: AMSTERDAM
Head Agency: BATAVIA
Agencies in Holland:
THE HAGUE and ROTTERDAM

Branches:

Bandjermasin	Pekalongan
Bandoeng	Palembang
Bombay	Penang
Calcutta	Pontianak
Charliton	Rangoon
Djember	Samarang
Djokjakarta	Singapore
Hongkong	Soerakarta
Kobe	Soerabaya
Kota-Radja	Tegal
Makassar	Tjilatjap
Medan	Welteyreden
Padang	

London Bankers
National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.

Correspondents at the principal places in Europe, Asia, Australia and North America.

The Bank buys, sells and receives for collection bills of exchange, issues letters of credit on its branches and correspondents and transacts banking business of every description.

Shanghai Interest Allowed on current tael accounts and fixed deposits, according to arrangement.

E. J. KERKSCHILDE,
Agent.

The Shanghai Commercial & Savings Bank, Ltd.

MEMBER OF THE SHANGHAI BANKERS' ASSOCIATION

Head Office: 9 Ningpo Road, Shanghai.

Capital paid up $2,500,000.00
Reserve ... ... $ 470,000.00

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits. Credits granted on approved securities.

K. P. CHEN,
General Manager.

The National Commercial Bank, Ltd.

Established 1907.

Capital Fully Paid Up $2,500,000.00
Reserved Fund $850,328.80

Head Office: Shanghai:—Peking & Kiangse Roads.
Manager's Office Cen. 2650.
Telephones: General Office Cen. 2813, 2814 and 2815.
Foreign Exchange Dept. C. 7413.
Branches: Hangchow, Hankow, Peking, Tientsin, Mukden, Harbin.
Foreign Correspondents: London, New York, San Francisco, Paris, Berlin, Zurich, Hamburg, Tokio, Yokohama, Kobe, and Osaka. Domestic Correspondents at all principal cities in China.
Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels, Dollars, Gold Dollars, and Yen.
Interest allowed on Deposit at call both in Taels and Dollars according to arrangement.
Domestic and Foreign Drafts purchased and sold.
Credit granted on approved securities.

SAVINGS ACCOUNTS 4% PER ANNUM
Every description of banking business transacted.
MODERN SAFE DEPOSIT BOXES FOR RENT

SINO-ITALIAN BANK

Aut. Cap. Silver Dollars. 4,800,000
Aut. Cap. Gold It. Lire 16,000,000
Paid up Capital ..Silver $1,200,000
Paid up Cap. Gold It. Lire 4,000,000
Reserves ..... Silver $150,000

Head Office: Shanghai.
Branches:
Hankow, Peking, S'hai, Tientsin.
Bankers:
Italy: Credito Italiano.
England: Credito Italiano, National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd., Glyn Mills and Currie.
France: Banque Francaise et Italienne pour l'Amerique du Sud Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris, Banque Italo Belge.
United States: Credito Italiano Equitable Trust Company.
Canada: Canadian Bank of Commerce.
South America: Banca Italo Belga.
Switzerland: Banca Unione di Credito.
Banque Commerciale de la Baie, Len and Co.'s Bank.
Banca Unione de Credito.
Belgium—Credit General Liegeois
Current, fixed and savings accounts carried in Taels, Dollars, Sterling, U. S. Gold, Italian Lire, Francs and other currencies. Terms on application.
General banking business transacted. Special facilities for Italian exchange.
Telegraphic Address: Stait SHANGHAI, No. 16 Kiukiang Road.
Tel. C. Nos. 5090 and 5091.
Managers' Office Central 5004.
C. MARMONT,
SHIN YU ZAU,
General Managers.

The Chekiang Industrial Bank Ltd.

行業實業浙

Established 1908
(Member of the Shanghai Bankers' Association)

Capital $2,000,000.00
Reserve Fund ..... $ 420,000.00

Head Office: 14 Hankow Road. Shanghai.
Branches: Hankow and Hangchow.
Domestic Agencies:
In the principal cities throughout China.
Foreign Correspondents:
London, Paris, Rotterdam, New York, Chicago, San Francisco, Hamburg, Berlin, Tokyo, Kobe, Yokohama, Osaka, Hakodate, Seoul, Fusan and Hongkong.

Banking Department, Foreign Department and Savings Department.

LI MING,
General Manager

Tel. C. 7130, Manager's Office,
C. 7121 to 7124, General Office
Cable Address:
"CHINDUBANK," Shanghai.

Banque De L'Indo-Chine

Subscribed Capital .. 72,000,000.00
Paid-up Capital 68,400,000.00
Reserve Fund (1-6-20) 69,500,000.00

HEAD OFFICE:
No. 96 Boulevard Hanoomann
Paris.

Branches and Agencies:

Saigon	Hanoi	Tourane
Haiphong	Hankow	Tientsin
Peking	Canton	Mengtze
Hongkong	Pondichery	Bangkok
Singapore	Shanghai	Noumea
Papeete	Djibouti	Yunnanfu
Pnom-Penh	Battambang	

London Bankers:
The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd. Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris—Credit Lyonnais.

The Shanghai Agency undertakes all Banking and Exchange operations; grants credits on goods and approved securities; opens current and fixed deposit accounts in taels and francs according to arrangement.

L. ARDAIN,
Manager.

Bank of Communications

(Specially authorised and made a National Bank by Presidential Mandates of April 7th, 1911 and October 31st, 1915).

Capital: Dollars 20,000,000.00
President: Hon. Mr. Chang Chien.
Vice-President: Mr. Chien Yung-Ming.

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING
Branches and Agencies in Domestic Cities and Foreign Countries.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits according to arrangement. Credit granted on approved securities. Special facilities for Transfers to all parts of China.

SHANGHAI BRANCH:
14 The Bund
Shen Chu Hsu Manager.
T. D. Woo, Sub-Manager.
S. T. Huang, Sub-Manager.
S. Y. Yuen, Sub-Manager.

If you have business in the Far East—

The kind of a bank you need to help you is one whose business is exclusively of the Far East—

A BANK whose name and reputation will win the respect and confidence of your customers—a bank that is versed in the methods of the East: that knows its customs and markets—a bank that is your experienced business counselor as well as your financial agent.

Such a Bank is the

EQUITABLE EASTERN BANKING CORPORATION

ORGANISED and managed by the officers and directors of The Equitable Trust Company of New York, it will give you the same prestige abroad and the same personal service that distinguishes the parent organisation—with the added convenience of a separate bank devoted exclusively to Oriental business.

Call at our New York or Shanghai Offices, and let us tell you how we can help you.

EQUITABLE EASTERN BANKING CORPORATION
37 WALL STREET, NEW YORK
SHANGHAI OFFICE: 6 KIUKIANG ROAD
Capital Surplus and Undivided Profits U.S. $2,850,000
CENTRAL 7944. A. E. SCHUMACHER, Manager

工商銀行

Head Office: Hongkong. Branch Office: Hankow.

THE INDUSTRIAL & COMMERCIAL BANK, LTD.

Shanghai Branch
51 KIANGSE ROAD

Every description of banking transacted. Correspondents in China and abroad.

Telegraphic Address: "KONGSHAN."

Tel. Nos. C.3204, 5816 and 6552.

CHU KINHOW, Manager.
Shanghai Branch.

Provision Prices In Local Market

Prices quoted are in Mexican dollar cents at Hongkew Market compiled on November 27, 1923.

Butcher's Meat		
Beef	per lb.	15-20
Mutton	"	15-20
Pork	"	30-40
Veal	"	24-25
Fish		
Bream	per lb.	20-25
Cod	"	20-25
Mandarin	"	30-40
Mackerel	"	30-40
Pomfret	"	30-40
Salmon	"	25-30
Samli	"	none
Soles	"	20-25
Whitebait	"	none
Game Poultry and Eggs		
Deer	each	$2.00-$2.50
Eggs	per doz.	25-30
Fowl	per lb.	25-30
Hare	each	35-40
Partridge	"	none
Pheasant	"	80-$1.00
Geese	"	$1.20-$1.30
Plover	"	none
Pigeons	"	20-22
Quail	"	15-20
Snipe	"	15-20
Teal	"	15-20
Turkey	per lb.	45-50
Woodcock	each	50-60
Wild Duck	"	35-40
Duck	"	60-90
Wild Pigeon	"	10-15
Fruit		
Apricots	per lb.	none
Apples	"	20-25
Bananas	"	7-8
Chestnuts	"	14-16
Cherries	per lb.	none
Cocoanuts	each	15-20
Figs	per doz.	none
Grapes	per lb.	20-25
Grape fruit	each	none
Lemons	"	5-10
Lichees	per lb.	none
Oranges	per lb.	12-15
Peaches	per lb.	none
Mangoes	each	none
Melons	"	none
Mangosteens	per doz.	none
Persimmons	per lb.	none
Pears	"	10-12
Pesboes	"	none
Plums	"	none
Pumeloes	each	20-25
Pineapples	"	10-12
Strawberries	per lb.	none
Walnuts	"	15-20
Vegetables		
Artichokes	per lb.	3-4
Asparagus	per doz.	none
Bamboo Shoots	per lb.	none
Beetroot	per bunch	2-3
French Beans	"	14-16
Cabbages	each	5-10
Celery	per bunch	10-12
Carrots	"	4-5
Cauliflower	each	20-30
Egg Plant	per lb.	10-12
French Beans	"	14-16
Green Corn	"	none
Peas	"	8-10
Leeks	per bunch	4-5
Parsnips	"	4-5
Potatoes	per picul	$2.00-$2.40
Radishes	per punch	1-2
Onions	per lbs.	4-6
Spinach	"	3-4
Tomatoes	"	4-6
Turnips	per bunch	2-3
Grain and Flour		
Flour American	per 50 lbs.	$4.00
Flour Shanghai	"	$3.80
Bran	per 114 lbs.	$3.15
Barley	"	$4.00
Rice	per 200 lbs.	$11.80
Milk		
Chinese dairies	per bottle	$0.20
Foreign dairies	"	$0.35
Fuel		
Fire Wood	per 40 bundles	$1.00
Stove Coal	per ton	Tls. 13.75
House Coal	"	15-75

R. Kilner,
Chief Inspector.

Passengers Arrived

Per C.M. s.s. Hsin Kiangteen from Ningpo: Miss N. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. W. Hoffman, Rev. Rumland, Messrs. W. Henbeuh, C. Rleatise.

Per I-C. s.s. Luenho from Hankow and ports: Messrs. H. E. Arnhold, R. F. Maddrea, one Naval rating.

Per C.N. s.s. Poyang from Hankow and ports: Messrs. Warren Swire, G. C. Smyth.

Per C.P.S. s.s. Empress of Russia from Hongkong: Dame A. Anderson, Major G. W. Bicknell, Messrs. Borodin, Chan Shun-kaun G. V. Gemberling, F. Gouled, Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Holmes, Mrs Loo, Mrs. Chin, Messrs. Liao Chunghai, Lo Bong, Mr. and Mrs. Pak Pun, Messrs. C. Shu, Yue Sung, The Lick-it, Mr. and Mrs. T. Troller, Messrs. Wong Choon-ming, S. S. Wong, S. Yaumauchy, So. Yiang, O.w Y. K. Yuen, Li Sikchai, A. Johnston, J. B. McSkimming, C. Henrigues, W. C. Foryth, J. Park, S. Y. Kice, A. Kovalsky, Mrs. E. Laueri, Master L. and the Misses C. and B. Lauerl, Mr. P. H. and Miss M. M. Murray, Miss A. C. Nikolayama, Mr. J. Shell; through for Vancouver: Mr. J. J. Emery, Miss B. Graham, Mr. C. Heintzen, Mr. and Mrs. R. Hoff, Mrs. I. Dunlop, Mr. and Mrs. E. Macomber, Messrs. E. H. and W. B. Macomber, A. Stark, Mr. and Mrs. G. Thorne, Mr. and Mrs. M. M. and Masters M. A. and W. E. Grant, Messrs. E. Carpenter, J. F. Graham, E J McCarty, T. D. McLean, A. Wachter, A. Florentana, Mrs. A. P. and Misses M. L. and M. M. Daley; for Yokohama: Mr. Sutherland.

Passengers Departing

Per C.P.S. s.s. Empress of Russia for Vancouver: Mrs. Elinor G. Burnham, Mrs. Louise and Miss Virginia Brown, Dr. and Mrs. Geo. Crofts, Mr. T. N. Fairbanks, Mrs. F. D. Gamewell, Capt. Wm. Hughes, Misses Florence Plumb, E. A. Reamer, Mrs. H. H. Stewart, Messrs. H. Weitz, K. T. Wong, J. Aronson, Misses E. M. Beyerle, Grace B. Brown, A. B. Crowell, Rev. Father Carey, Messrs. T. Y. Chen, Y. L. Chen, Miss M. B. Duncan, Rev. A. E. Evans, Mr. F. C. Fan, Mrs. O. M. Gelyshtor, Mr. and Mrs. A. Hilsberg, Mr. and Mrs. C. S. Kominghan, Messrs. Tsui Lee, Lo Shun, Rev. Father Mullin, Mr. R. Polek, Mr. and Mrs. F. H. Raley, Misses Dorothy and Cora D. Raley, Messrs. R. H. Smith, R. Stephens, E H Scott, Mrs. Tsai Shechong, Messrs. V. Vischie, S. N. Ying.

Financial And Commercial News

BENJAMIN AND POTTS SHARE LIST

Yesterday's Closed

Stock	Closing Quotations
Banks	
H. K. and S. B.	H.$1,110
Chartered	£19¼ S.
Russo-Asiatic	Nom
Marine Insurance	
Canton	H.$670 B,
North China	Tls. 135
Union of Canton	H.$236 B.
Yangtsze	H.$25½B.
Far Eastern Ins.	Tls. 22
Fire Insurance	
China Fire	H.$136 B.
Hongkong Fire	H.$507½B.
Shipping	
Indo-Ch'na Det.	H.$142½
Indo-China Pref.	H. $33½ B.
"Shell"	79/6
S'hai Tug ord.	Tls. 30
S'hai Tug Pref.	Tls. 53
Mining	
Kaiping	Tls. 21¼
Oriental Cons.	13/–
Raub	$5¼
Docks	
Hongkong Dock	H.$151B.
Shanghai Dock	Tls. 91
New. Eng. Works	Tls. 6¼ B.
" Pref.	Tls. 5.40 S.
Wharves	
Shanghai Wharf	Tls. 190
Hongkong Wharf	H.$155 S.
Lands and Hotels	
S'hai Hotel, Ltd.	$45 B.
S'hai Realty ord.	Tls. 50
China Realty Pref.	Tls. 50
A.-French Land.	Tls. 122 B.
Shanghai Land.	Tls. 122½
Carlton Ltd.	Tls. 53
Cotton Mills	
E-wo (ord.)	Tls. 12 B.
E-wo (pref.)	Tls. 113 B.
Laou-kung-mow	Tls. 10
Oriental	Tls. 5¾
Shanghai Cotton.	Old 76 New 51
Industrials	
Butler Tiles	Tls. 25
China Sugar	$233
Green Island	Tls. 25½
Langkats	Tls. 33 B.
Major Bros.	Tls. 5
S'hai Sumatra	Tls. 90
Stores	
Hall and Holts	Tls. 6.90 B.
Llewelyn	Tls. 35 B.
Lane Crawford	Tls. 103½B.
Mourtrie	$55 B.
Watson	H.$21 B.
Weeks	$11
Rubbers (local)	
Alma	Tls. 7
Amherst	Tls. 0.50
Anglo-Java	Tls. 6.60 B.
Anglo-Dutch	Tls. 2.90
Ayer Tawah	Tls. 23 B.
Batu Anam 1918	Tls. 1.10
Bute	Tls. 0.62½B
Bukit Toh Alang	Tls. 1.07½B.
Chemor United	Tls. 1.07½B.
Chempedak	Tls. 7
Cheng	Tls. 1¼ B.
Consolidated	Tls. 2.85
Dominion	Tls. 2.35
Gula Kalumpong	Tls. 11
Java Consolidated	Tls. 13¼
Kapaying	Tls. 12¾ B.
Karan	Tls. 7
Kedah	Tls. 1.15 B.
Koth Bahroe	Tls. 1.10
Kroewoek Java	Tls. 16
Padang	Tls6½ S.
Pengkalan Durian	Tls. 1.32½
Permata	Tls. 3½ S.
Ropah	Tls. 1
Samagagas	Tls. 0.32½B.
Seekees	Tls. 1.10 B.
Semambu	Tls. 1¼ B.
Sinawang	Tls. 1.17½B
S'hai Klebang	Tls. 0.60
Shanghai Malay.	Tls. 4 B.
S'hai Malay pref.	Tls. 9
Shanghai Pahang	Tls. 1.10
Sungala	Tls. 1.40 B.
Sungei Duri	Tls. 3¼ B.
Sua Manggis	Tls. 7½ B.
S'hai Seremban	Tls. 0.80
Taiping	Tls. 0.77½
Tanah Merah	Tls. 0.72½B.
Tebong	Tls. 1½
Ziangbes	Tls. 3.80 S.
Miscellaneous	
C. I. & E. Lumber	Tls. 325
Cuity Dairy	Tls. 13
Shanghai Trams.	Tls. 176½
Shanghai Gas	Tls. 40
Horse Bazaar	Tls. 50 B.
S'hai Mercury	Tls. 20 B.
S'hai Telephone	Tls. 74 S.
S'hai Waterworks	Tls. 171

B. Sellers, Ss. Sales, B. Buyers

Stock Exchange

Transactions

Today's Quotations

Shanghai, December 1, 1923

UNOFFICIAL

Anglo Dutch Tls. 3.10 March
Ewo Mills (Ord.) Tls. 12.25 Dec.
Ewo Mills (Ord.) Tls. 12.70 Mar.
Shanghai Docks Tls. 90.00 Dec.

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Money Exchange

Shanghai, December 1, 1923

Mex. Dollar market rate	72.325
Native Interest	27
Copper Cash	251.000
Shanghai Gold Bar	326½
Bar Silver	33⅛
Bank rate of Discount	4%
Paris on London	81.2c
New York on London	433¼
London—	
Telegraphic Transfer	3/3¾
Demand	3/3⅞
New York—	
Telegraphic Transfer	71¾
Demand	72

OPENING RATES

Hongkong and Shanghai Bank
Opening quotations 9:30 a.m.

BANKS SELLING RATES

London T.T.	3/3⅞
London Demand	3/3⅞
London 4 m-s.	3/4
India T.T.	230
France T.T.	1330
America T.T.	71¾
Hongkong T.T.	70¾
Japan T.T.	67
Batavia T.T.	195½
Straits T.T.	71

BANKS BUYING RATES

London 4 m-s. Credits	3/5
London 4 m-s. Docts	3/5¼
London 6 m-s. Credits	3/5½
London 6 m-s. Docts	—
France 4 m-s.	1410
America 4 m-s. L/c.	74¾
Docs.	75¼

Gold Dollars: Bank Buying Rates
@ 73=Tls. 136.99
@ exch. 72.5=Mex. $188.95
Sovereign: Bank Buying Rate
@ 3s. 4¾d.=Tls. 5.89
@ exch. 72.5=Mex. $8.12

CUSTOMS HOUSE EXCHANGE RATES FOR DECEMBER

Hk. Tls. 5.61	@	3/2⅝	£1
Hk. Tls. 1.28	@	70⅜	Gold $1
Hk. Tls. 1	@	1260½	Fr. 14.04
Hk. Tls. 1	@	—	Marks —
Hk. Tls. 1	@	69½	Yen 1.60
Hk. Tls. 1	@	225⅝	Rupees 2.51
Hk. Tls. 1	@	—	Roubles —
Hk. Tls. 1	@	1.50	Mex. $1.50
Hk. Tls. 1	@	15⅞	Ital. Lire 17.68

International Banking Corporation
CLOSING COUNTER RATES

Demand selling on America	71¾
Demand buying on America	73
Demand selling on London	3/3¾
Demand buying on London	3/4¾

ROUBLE EXCHANGE
BANK'S BUYING RATE

Roubles 575,000 ..... Tls. 100
Roubles 100 ..... Mex. $0.03

SINO-ITALIAN BANK
Bank's Selling Rates

It. Lire 16.60=1 Tael
Swiss Frs. 4.11=1 Tael

Equivalent Foreign Quotations

It. Lire 100.25=1 Pound Sterling
It. Lire 23.15=1 U. S. Dollar
It. Lire 123.75=100 Fr. Francs

Chinese Government Bonds
(Supplied by Sing Tung & Co.)

	Friday.	Yes'day's.
3rd Year 6%	95.55	95.55
5th Year 6%	54.00	54.50
7th Year 6%	47.80	48.30
9th Year 6%	66.80	66.60
6% Consolidated	52.00	48.90
7% Consolidated	55.00	55.00
11th Year 8%	99.00	97.00
96 Millions 8%	15.40	15.00

Shanghai Sharebrokers Association

Business Done

Shanghai, December 1, 1923
UNOFFICIAL

Samagagas Tls. 0.85
Tanah Merahs Tls. 0.73½
S'hai Loans Tls. 7.45 March
Anglo Dutchs Tls. 3.10 March
Anglo Dutchs Tls. 3.02½ Dec.
Ewos (Ord.) Tls. 12.80 March

Dame Anderson Arrives Here

Dame Adelaide Anderson, formerly Chief Lady Inspector of Factories in England, who comes to China to discuss the question of child labor with the Municipal Council and cotton mill and other employers of child labor, arrived in Shanghai on the Empress of Russia from Hongkong last night.

Exchange Fluctuations

Asia Banking Corporation

December 1, 1923

Spot bar silver was up ⅞d. and forward ⅞d. in London yesterday. The New York price advanced to 64⅝ cents and the London-New York cross rate declined to 433½.

Our official Sterling rate here today was fixed at 3s. 3⅝d., the Gold Dollar rate at 71⅜, the Yen rate at 67 and the other rates on the same basis. Our market the opening was firm with speculators sellers.

As, however, they found banks good buyers, they reversed their tactics and later in the day became buyers themselves, with the result that rates eased off considerably.

In the early part of the morning there were sellers of Sterling at 3s. 4⅛d. for near delivery, 3s. 3⅝d. first half of December, 3s. 3½d. December and 3s. 2⅞d. January. Quite a fair amount of business was done at those rates.

There were sellers of Gold Dollars at the same time at 72½ for near delivery, 71⅝ December and 70¾ January.

At the close, however, there were no sellers of Sterling at better than 3s. 3⅝d. for near delivery, 3s. 3⅛d. December and 3s. 2⅝d. January.

The best sellers of Gold Dollars were offering 71¾ for near delivery, 71 December and 70¼ January. There were sellers of Yen at 66⅝ for near delivery, 67¼ December and 67⅜ January.

Banks were quoting 3s. 4⅛d. and 73½ for Sterling and Gold Dollar bills for near delivery. For January there were buyers at 3s. 3½d. and 72¼.

There were buyers for forward deliveries at 3s. 3d. and 72. There were buyers of Franc bills at 1370 for near delivery and 1360 for forward.

India bought silver in London yesterday and the market is reported as closing steady. New York report their market as firm.

Tax Reforms Are Debated In France

(French Wireless through Reuter)

Paris, Nov. 30.—The Chamber of Deputies this morning continued the debate on the bill for the modification of the tax on business turnovers.

In the afternoon the Chamber adopted unanimously the following resolution: "The French Chamber in face of the disaster caused by the earthquake which devastated part of Japan addresses to the representatives of the Japanese Nation, who were by our side in the days of severe trial, the assurance of its profound sympathy". The Premier on behalf of the Governmnet associated himself in the resolution.

Interpellations on foreign policy then followed.

Tramways Returns

The following is the traffic return of the Shanghai Tramways, foreign settlement, for the month of November, 1923, and for the eleven months ended November 30, 1923, with figures for the corresponding periods last year.

1923	
Gross receipts	$337,651.63
Loss by currency depreciation	146.384.39
Effective receits	$190,503.54
Percentage of loss by currency depreciation	44.80
Car miles run	490,524
Passengers carried	11,667,694
1922	
Gross receipts	$315,267.65
Loss by currency depreciation	124.764.11
Effective receipts	$190,503.54
Percentage of loss by currency depreciation	41.31
Car miles run	486,255
Passengers carried	11,087,785
	11 Months ended Nov. 30, 1923
Gross receipts	$3,642,206.94
Loss by currency depreciation	1,538,408.67
Effective receipts	$2,103,798.27
Percentage of loss by currency depreciation	43.83
Car miles run	5,480,225
Passengers carried	126,351.580
	11 Months ended Nov. 30, 1922
Gross receipts	$3,276,199.11
Loss by currency depreciation	1,265,994.35
Effective receipts	$2,010,204.76
Percentage of loss by currency depreciation	40.47
Car miles run	5,350,256
Passengers carried	115,487,168

President Is Host To Chihli Leader

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Peking, Nov. 28.—President Tsao Kun entertained Mr. Tsao Jui, former Civil Governor of Chihli, and other members of the Tsao family last evening.

Marshal Wang Chen-ping, General Hsiung Fing-chi and various provincial delegates, including Mr. Tien Ying-hyang (representing General Yen Hsi-shen), the Cabinet Ministers, and Directors of all Government institutions, called on the President this morning and offered congratulations on his birthday.

Many presents have been sent to the President within the last few days by local and provincial officials but all have been returned.

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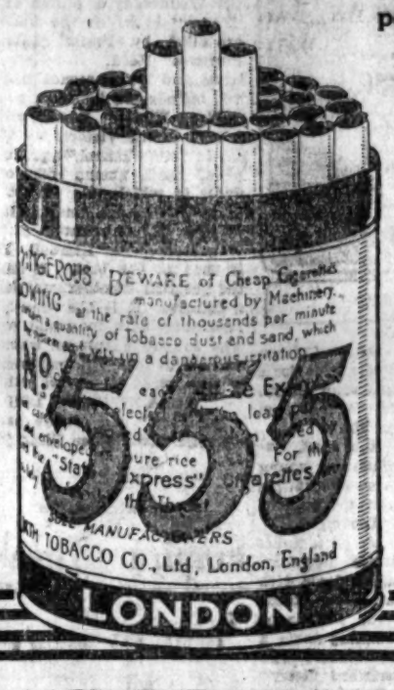

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WHAT A BONDHOLDER SHOULD KNOW:

(*21*) CENSORS: At the Annual General Meeting one or two Censors are appointed whose duty it is to watch and approve the investments made for account of the Bondholders. The Censors have no executive power.

(to be continued)

The International Savings Society
7 AVENUE EDOUARD VII, SHANGHAI.

At The Theaters

A Wide Range of Tastes Satisfied—Programs that Vie for Excellence—Charming Variety.

The cinema theatres this coming week have some delectable pictures, and the variety is charming. They range from melodramas to dramas, comedies and spectacular productions. There is enough to satisfy every taste, some of them having already acquired in advance vast popularity. If anything, it illustrates that the managements of the different cinema theatres are vieing with each other to put forth the best programs they can set up. In fact, every place of amusement this week can pride itself on an excellent bill. There should be good business for all.

APOLLO THEATER

Commencing today the Apollo theatre management is putting on "Merry Go Round." It is a scintillating, fascinating picture. Some of the dramatic incidents call to mind thoughts of Vienna in merry and reckless prewar days, of Grimaldi, the famous clown of past years, and also Edgar Allan Poe's story, "The Murders in the Rue Morgue." Running through the film is a charming love story, and, although the production is 10,000 feet long, the action is so swift and the interest so well sustained, that it hardly seems half that length.

After seeing the first reel one is struck with the care taken to make this production seem as if it had been produced in Austria's capital. Mr. Julian is a wonder at accuracy in detail, and the atmosphere of the picture is most alluring. The officers' uniforms are just right, even to the minutest detail, as are also those worn by the soldiers. There are policemen with long swords, tiny numerals on houses, awnings bearing the name of the cafe; and the very players look as if they belong to the locale. They were selected, except for a few of them, because of their physiognomies and the shapes of their heads.

A good deal of the film takes place in the Prater Amusement Park, in which there are merry-go-rounds, small menageries and various other entertainments. The sets are wonderfully realistic, from those in a palace to others in a poor home. When Mr. Julian called for rain he was not satisfied with having water sprayed in one spot before an open door. He obtained a deluge falling in a street and square. In one sequence one is taken with blessing suddenness from a poorly furnished room to scenes of a palace banquet.

CARLTON THEATER

Starting with a matinee today at 3 p.m. and for tonight Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday nights the attraction will be "Dinty," in which young Wesley Barry makes his bow to the picture-loving public as a star in a clever production, directed by Marshal Neilan.

Advance reports state that the freckle-faced youngster of "Daddy Long Legs," "Don't Ever Marry" and "Go Get It" has in this film made the finest performance of his brief but brilliant career.

At any rate, Mr. Neilan has surrounded Wesley Barry with an excellent cast of players, including such favorites as Colleen Moore, J. Barney Sherry, Marjorie Daw, Pat O'Malley, Noah Berry, Tom Gallery, Kate Price, Tom Wilson and Newton Hall.

WESLEY BARRY

The balance of the cast includes Walter Chung, a young Chinaman, and Aaron Mitchell, a pickaninny, who play the part of Barry's chums in "Dinty."

"Dinty" is the tale of a fighting San Francisco newsboy, "Dinty" O'Sullivan. It deals with his rise to the head of the Newsboys' Trust, and the prominent part he plays in running down a band of Malay highbinders who have stolen the assistant district attorney's fiance. Pathos, humor, romance and adventure are the four elements that Marshall Neilan has woven into the plot.

Marion Fairfax, the clever subtitler of "Go and Get It" and other screen successes, prepared the scenario for "Dinty" from Mr. Neilan's story. Many of the scenes were photographed in San Francisco's Chinatown and waterfront, and some remarkable effects are said to have been obtained.

In addition to the feature picture, the Carlton will show the opening meet of the Drag Club, five camera men were employed in taking this picture and it is considered to be the best local film taken in Shanghai.

AT THE OLYMPIC

A much advertised picture that is coming to the Olympic, the screening of which commences there from tomorrow is "The Secrets of the Vatican." It is a drama based on the history of Rome, and there is introduced throughout some fine scenes, the splendour of which cannot be excelled. In consonance with the nature of the film the orchestra at the Olympic has been augmented, and special music specially composed by Professor E. Dupont will be played. Those who desire to know the secrets hidden in the walls of the Vatican will find their curiosity satisfied.

Some fifty thousand actors take part in this production, which serves to give the background a magnificent touch. There are some picturesque scenes introduced, such as the election of the Pope, the ceremonies of the investiture, and other incidents which form the basis of the story in this photoplay. The picture will be shown throughout this week until next Sunday.

AT THE VICTORIA

At the Victoria the management is showing from tomorrow till Wednesday a drama entitled "Today" in which the star parts are filled by Frank Mills and Florence Reed. It teems with tense and tragic scenes and is a fine melodrama in seven reels.

Clara Kimball Young will pay a visit to the Victoria on Thursday in "Mid-Channel," a production which ranks among some of the finest in which this artist has figured in recent times. In the magnificent picturisation of "Mid-Channel" Clara Kimball Young is seen at her best. It answers the question whether marriage is a failure. It is the tensely human story of a man and woman who sought happiness where it was not to be found, but eventually discovered it in each other.

POLA NEGRI AT ISIS

"Carmen" has always had an operatic flavor since Bizet joined his vivid score to the novel by Prosper Merimee. It is hard to dissociate the incidents from their musical motifs or the characters from their famous casts. So the screen version which Emil Lubitsch has directed under the title of "Gypsy Blood" gives it an entirely new medium.

SCENE FROM POLA NEGRI'S GYPSY BLOOD

With all respect for past productions it is reported that "Carmen" has been done for the first time on the screen. In color, in sweep of action, in vivid and tense characterisation, "Gypsy Blood," to our mind, surpasses both the other two Lubitsch pictures, known to us as "Passion" and "Deception." It is shorter and less elaborate, it does not deal with such vast masses of people or such huge slices of history. But with a craft which the others lack Lubitsch has caught all the savagery and lilt of this wild Romany tragedy which has held its fascination so long in legend and music.

According to those who have seen it Pola Negri is even more the Carmencita than the Du Barry of the French tale; she plays the role without a hint of attitude or screen consciousness; she is indeed the fatal mixture of provocative arrogance and feline tenderness. Don Jose was rather more of a weaking than Merimee made him; he was convincing enough as the swaggering young

(Continued on Page 27)

Showing at the

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A Whale of a Melodramatic Thriller

ISIS THEATRE

Today Only Matinees at 2.30 and 5:30
Tonight at 9.15 p.m.

Revealing the soul of a simple girl unsullied even in the midst of the city's profligacy. More lavishly produced and more splendid dramatic than "On With the Dance."

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ISIS THEATRE

Commencing Thursday, December 6th

ATTRACTION EXTRAORDINARY! INCOMPARABLE!
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Pola Negri
in
"Gypsy Blood"

Adapted from the original version of "Carmen"
Directed by Ernst Lubitsch

A GREAT ARTISTIC TRIUMPH

Glowing with the art of a woman who doesn't just portray but live—YES, LIVES—through scenes of gypsy wooing as ecstatic as the love of the world's immortal beauties.

MORE THAN A PHOTODRAMA

As Pola Negri sweeps you through shades of Old Seville you are not just watching a mighty photodrama, but LIVING in a realm of romance, color and gypsy love.

Admission: Box Seat $1.50, Dress Circle $1.00, Stalls 60 cts.

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Victoria Theatre
Tonight and Sunday Dec. 2nd
Charlie Chaplin
in
"TILLIES PUNCTURED ROMANCE"
6 Reels
and
"Behind the Screen"
2 Reels
Popular Prices
MATINEES:
Today at 3.15,
CONSTANCE TALMADGE in "SCANDAL" and Ep. 1 & 2 "Fighting Skipper"
On Sunday Dec. 2nd at 3.15 p.m.
CHARLIE CHAPLIN in Full Programme

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Monday to Wednesday at 5.30 and 9.15

Adolph Zukor presents
DOROTHY DALTON
in
"Guilty of Love"
A Paramount Artcraft Picture

Which is the greater moral crime, to give all for love or to give nothing and take all?

The story of a woman who rebelled against social codes and solved the problem that has prostrated women for ages.

Ordinary Prices $1.00, 60 cts. and 40 cts.

United States Court For China

MOTION CALENDAR

Monday, Dec. 3, 1923, 5 p.m.

Cause No. 2088, Chan Chang Shou v. C. Berthel and Co. Inc. Motion to set. W. Y. Char; Sellett and Blume.

Cause No. 2327, J. P. Fonseca v. Muller and Phipps (China) Ltd. Motion to set. Schuhl and Schoenfeld; Fessenden and Holcomb.

Cause No. 2329, Asia Life Insurance Co. v. W. R. Rice. Motion to set. Haskell and Moss; Schuhl and Schoenfeld.

Cause No. 1488, H. Gensburger v. B. Moss. Motion to set. Schuhl and Schoenfeld; Fessenden and Holcomb.

Cause No. 2304, A. Lafuente v. A. B. Rosenfeld. Motion to set. Allan and Hartigan; Schuhl and Schoenfeld.

Cause N. 2322, Chu Chin & Co. v. Gilmore United Petroleum Co. Motion to set. Schuhl and Schoenfeld; Fessenden and Holcomb.

Cause No. 2203, Brandt and Rodgers Ltd. v. C. Berthel and Co. Inc. Motion for judgment by default. W. Y. Char, L. K. Kentwell; Sellett & Blume.

Cause No. 1686, In re Stewart-Crane Co. Inc., in liquidation. Objection to receiver's schedule and motion. Shoop & Chalaire Williams, Franklin & Faison; Rodger & Husar; Haskell & Moss; Fessenden & Holcomb; Schuhl & Schoenfeld; Davies & Bryan; F. A. Bowen, receiver.

Cause No. 2319, L. H. Woo v. Commercial Express & Storage Co. On demurrer. W. Y. Char, L. K. Kentwell; Schuhl & Schoenfeld.

Cause No. 2311, Carl Fick v. American Commercial & Industrial Co. Motion for stay of execution. Schuhl & Schoenfeld; Shoop and Chalaire.

Factions Still Upsetting Changsha

(Independent News Service)

Changsha, November 26.—Some remnants of Tan Yen-kai's troops are lingering at Shenchow and Yuanchow. Governor Chao Heng-ti have sent Tang Yung-yang to Tsili to drive out Tan's followers from Hunan territory, and Tang has just arrived there from Changtsa.

General Mah Chih, the Mohammedan Kwangsi General sent here by Wu Pei-fu during the fighting with Tan Yen-kai, is to leave here for Hengchow in a day or two with a view to going back to his home province of Kwangsi where he used to have much power. A farewell dinner was given by Chao Heng-ti a few days ago.

Another somewhat new factor, General Shen Hung-ying, is also showing some activities. General Shen assisted Chao Heng-ti in defeating Tan Yen-kai, and is consequently highly esteemed by Wu Pei-fu. He is now at Yuanchow ready to lend a helping hand in clearing that place of Tan undesirables. However, his ultimate motive is to get back to Canton in behalf of Wu Pei-fu. He will assist Chen Chiung-ming to counterbalance the remaining influence of Dr. Sun Yat-sen.

CHANGES IN HUNAN

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Peking, Nov. 28.—According to Chinese reports the Government is consulting General Hsiao Yo-nan regarding the appointment of Generals Chao Hang-ti and Ma as Tuli and Assistant Director of Military Affairs, respectively, of Hunan.

Italian Monarchs Will Return Visit Of King Alfonso

(Reuter's Service)

Rome, Nov. 27.—Next spring the King and Queen of Italy, accompanied by Signor Mussolini, and members of the Royal Family, will return the visit of Their Spainish Majesties. About the same time the King and Queen of Italy will pay a visit to Their British Majesties.

J. S. Pottor Joins Asia Realty Co.

Mr. John S. Potter, formerly connected with Andersen, Meyer and Company, and an officer of the American Association of China, has joined the staff of the Asia Realty Company, according to announcement made by the Realty Company yesterday.

Mr. and Mrs. Potter returned yesterday from a trip to Peking, Tientsin and Mukden, and Mr. Potter's connection with the Realty concern will begin immediately.

Wu Pei-fu Buys Two Steamers

(Independent News Service)

Hankow, November 28.—For furthering his war project on the upper Yangtsze against Szechuen, General Wu Pei-fu has purchased two steamers from Shanghai to be used exclusively for transporting ammunitions and troops up-river. The steamers arrived in Hankow yesterday and will proceed to Ichang very soon. They cost the Loyang warlord Tls. 110,000.

-:- At The Theaters -:-

(Continued from Page 26)

dragoon, but he made a half hearted brigand after his temptation and fall which, perhaps, was not unnatural. The Escamillo (who isn't Merimee at all) was a joy to behold and a perfect echo of is shout of "Toreador."

A BREAK FROM CONVENTION

Instead of following the lines of the conventional sex drama, "Guilty of Love" adapted from

CLARA KIMBALL YOUNG IN A NEW ROLE

Avery Hopwood's "This Man—This Woman," which is going to be featured at the Isis Theater Monday, takes up the old question in a very modern way and sounds a new note of optimism where before helplessness and tragedy dominated. The self assertiveness of 1923 woman, unlike her sisters of former generations who silently accepted and endured their disgrace, succeeds in righting the wrong which has been done her. Delicate treatment of the subject, capable directing and dignified acting class this picture as an unusual one.

In brief, the story is about a young governess who has mistaken the attention of an admirer for real love. When he hears of her plight he consents to make amends, financially—an offer which she scorns. Swiftly then she traps him into marrying her, and then leaves him. Not until he has proven his real love beyond all doubt does she accept him again in to her home. Her role is an unusually strong one and calls for poise and a combination of womanliness and austerity which Dorothy Dalton has adequately realised.

N.Y.K. President Retains His Office

(Eastern News Agency)

Tokio, Nov. 30.—The general meeting of shareholders of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha was held yesterday afternoon. As a result of the election at the directors' meeting held last night, following the shareholders' meeting, Mr. Y. Ito, President of the company, is to remain in his present office, Mr. S. Kurokawa has been elected vice-president; Mr. N. Ohtani, special managing-director, and Messrs. T. Tominaga and R. Takeda, managing-directors.

The reported complications of the head office of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, it has now come to light, proved to be nothing but internal discord, which is regarded as a development incidental to the annual general meeting.

Radio Exhibition Opened In France

(French Wireless through Reuter)

Paris, Nov. 30.—The Minister of Public Works today opened the Exhibition of Physics and Wireless Telegraphy at the Grand Palais, organised for the 50th anniversary of the formation of the French Society of Physics. A number of French scientists were present, including M. Picard, d'Arsonval, Lumiere, Georges Claude and General Ferrie, the organiser of telegraphy in France.

OLYMPIC THEATRE

Tonight and Sunday at 9.15 p.m.

Also Matinees on Sat. and Sun.

WILLIAM FOX Presents

WILLIAM FARNUM

IN

"A TALE OF TWO CITIES"

Seven Reels of Magnificent Scenes.

Fox's Greatest Spectacular Production that smashes, grips, thrills and holds from start to finish.

The Screen's Master-Piece that made to live again and immortalize the famous poem that has mystery, adventure, romance, intrigue and the most startling sacrifice mankind ever did.

WILLIAM FARNUM in "A TALE OF TWO CITIES" William Fox Production

Admission: $1.50 & 1.00

Booking at Messrs. MOUTRIE'S

APOLLO THEATRE

COMMENCING TODAY

At 5.30 p.m

TWO SHOWS DAILY

At 5.30 p.m. and at 9.15 p.m.

APOLLO THEATRE

A Year in the Making--Cost a Fortune--and Worth It!

THE MARVELOUS CAST includes MARY PHILBIN, NORMAN KERRY, George Hackathorne, Dale Fuller, Maude George, Cesare Gravina, George Siegmann, Dorothy Wallace, Spottiswoode Aitken, Edith Yorke, Lillian Sylvester, Sidney Bracey and a score of others.

MERRY GO ROUND

Presented by CARL LAEMMLE

Starring

Mary Philbin and Norman Kerry

IT'S the picture that cost a fortune—and is worth it! It's the picture which has been a year in the making—and was worth waiting for. The picture with the most magnificent settings, and the greatest cast that the motion picture public has ever seen. The voluptuous, scintillating life of royal Austria before the catastrophic World War pictured in all its colorful revelry—the night life of Vienna at the height of its glory, the gayest, most fascinating city on the whole globe. A magnificent, powerful picturization of the merry go round of life, whirling and spinning to the tune of pleasure—a mad whirl of love and life; a picture such as you have never seen before—a picture that you will never forget!

A love story that bridged the canyons of wealth, station and even the command of an emperor! The most poignant, beautiful love story ever told in literature or pictures! The night life of gorgeous, glittering Vienna resplendent with lavish gowns of beautiful women, the magnificent uniforms of pompous officers.

Direct from its Sensational Broadway Run!

This is the picture that scored such a tremendous triumph during its run on Broadway. Read what the New York newspapers said of it! The New York Times: "A scintillating, fascinating picture!" The New York Telegraph: "Really great, something decidedly different!" The New York World: "Produced on a lavish scale; it is big; it is enormous; go and see it!" "One of the best pictures that has ever adorned the screen!" says the Herald. "The best thing Universal has ever done," says the New York Sun and Globe.

This is your opportunity to see this mighty screen spectacle, the greatest love story ever told! Big, clean entertainment for the whole family!

SEE IT NOW!

Directed by RUPERT JULIAN

UNIVERSAL SUPER JEWEL

ADMISSION: At 5.30 p.m. 70 cents and $1.20 At 9.15 p.m. $1.00 and $2.00

Seats Now Selling at Robinson's

GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

Vessels Loading

For River Ports

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Str. KIANGTEEN, Capt. Klausen, will leave on Sunday, December 2, at midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China S. N. Co.'s S.S. LUENHO, 2,868 tons, Captain Woodget, will sail for the above-mentioned ports from Hunt's Wharf on Monday, December 3, at about midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers. Telephone: Central 241. Extensions for Freight and Passenger Departments.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Str. KIANGSHUN, Capt. Mcllwain, will leave on Monday, Dec. 3, at midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China S. N. Co.'s S.S. KUNGWO, 4,635 Tons, Captain Gibb, will sail for the above-mentioned ports from Hunt's Wharf on Tuesday, December 4, at about midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers. Telephone Central 241. Extensions to Freight and Passenger Departments.

HANKOW AND PORTS.—The Indo-China S. N. Co.'s S.S. LOKSANG, 1,559 Tons, Captain Alexandra, will sail for the above-mentioned ports from Hunt's Wharf on Wednesday, Dec. 5, at about midnight. For Freight, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON and Co., Ltd., General Managers. Telephone Central 241. Extension to Freight Department.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China S. N. Co.'s S.S. SUIWO, 2,671 Tons, Captain Jackson, will sail for the above-mentioned ports from Hunt's Wharf on Thursday, December 6, at about midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers. Telephone Central 241. Extensions for Freight and Passenger Departments.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China S.N. Co.'s S.S. TUCKWO, 3,770 tons, Captain Campbell, will sail for the above-mentioned ports from Hunt's Wharf on Friday, December 7, at about midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers. Telephone Central 241. Extensions to Freight and Passenger Departments.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China S. N. Co.'s S.S. ESANG, 1,782 Tons, Captain Thompson, will sail for the above-mentioned ports from Hunt's Wharf on Saturday, December 8, at about midnight. For Freight, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON and Co., Ltd., General Managers. Telephone Central 241. Extension to Freight Department.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China S. N. Co.'s S.S. KUTWO 2,664 Tons, Captain Chist, will sail for the above-mentioned ports from Hunt's Wharf on Monday, December 10, at about midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers. Telephone: Central 241. Extensions for Freight and Passenger Departments.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China S. N. Co.'s S.S. LOONGWO, 3,925 Tons, Captain Holmwood, will sail for the above-mentioned ports from Hunt's Wharf on Tuesday, December 11, at about midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers. Telephone Central 241. Extensions to Freight and Passenger Departments.

For Southern Ports

HONGKONG & CANTON.—The Str. KWANGLEE, Capt. Crawford, will leave on Sunday morning Dec. 2. For Freight or Passage, apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

NINGPO.—The steamer HSIN KIANGTEEN, Captain Randbye, will leave on Tuesday, Dec. 4, at 4:30 p.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

FOOCHOW.—The Str. HAEAN Captain Stewart, will leave on Tuesday morning, December 4. For Freight or Passage, apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

For Northern Ports

TIENTSIN DIRECT.—The Str. HSINPUNG, Captain Davis, will leave on Sunday morning, December 2. For Freight or Passage, apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

CHEFOO & TIENTSIN.—The Str. TAISHUN, Capt. Jansen, will leave on Tuesday morning, December 4. For Freight or Passage, apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

TIENTSIN DIRECT.—The Str. TUNGWAH, Captain Baines, will leave on Wednesday morning, Dec. 5. For Freight or Passage, apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

For Japan Ports

NAGASAKI .. DIRECT.—The O.S.K.'s Cargo and Passenger Str. ARIZONA MARU, 20,000 tons, Capt. T. Yamaguchi, will be despatched from the O.S.K. Wharf on Dec. 2, at 9 a.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA, No. 2 Canton Road. Phone C. 4234.

For Foreign Ports

VANCOUVER, B.C., via NAGASAKI, KOBE & VICTORIA, B.C.—The Canadian Pacific Steamships, Limited s.s. EMPRESS OF RUSSIA will leave Woosung on Sunday, Dec. 2. The tender will leave the Customs Jetty with Passengers and Hand Baggge only at 9 a.m. Sunday. For further particulars, apply to the Agents, Hongkong Bank Building, 12 Bund, Phone C. 5581.

LONDON, HAMBURG, ROTTERDAM AND ANTWERP VIA PORT.—The O. S. K.'s Cargo and Passenger Str. Amur Maru, 15,000 tons, Captain S. Arai, will be despatched from O. S. K. Buoy on December 7, at ——— For Freight or Passage, apply to THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA, No. 2 Canton Road, Phone C. 4234.

Shipping Items

RIVER PORTS

The I-C. s.s. Kungwo left Hankow on Thursday and is due in Shanghai today.

The C.N. s.s. Wuchang left Hankow on Thursday and is due in Shanghai today.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangfoo left Hankow on Friday and is due in Shanghai tomorrow.

The C.N. s.s. Luenyi left Hankow on Friday and is due in Shanghai tomorrow.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangwah left Hankow yesterday and is due in Shanghai on Tuesday.

The I-C. s.s. Kingwo is due in Shanghai from Chungking tomorrow morning.

The I.-C. s.s. Suiwo will leave Hankow today and is due in Shanghai on Wednesday.

The C.N. s.s. Whangpu will leave Hankow today and is due in Shanghai on Wednesday.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangyu will leave Hankow tomorrow and is due in Shanghai on Thursday.

The I-C. s.s. Tuckwo will leave Hankow tomorrow and is due in Shanghai on Thursday.

The C.N. s.s. Tungting will leave Hankow tomorrow and is due in Shanghai on Thursday.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangyung will leave Hankow on Tuesday and is due in Shanghai next Friday.

The C.N. s.s. Woosung will leave Hankow on Tuesday and is due in Shanghai next Friday.

SOUTHERN PORTS

The I-C. s.s. Kwongsang left Hongkong yesterday and is due in Shanghai via Swatow next Thursday.

The C.N. s.s. Suiyang left Hongkong on Thursday and is due in Shanghai tomorrow.

The I-C. s.s. Wingsang was expected to leave Hongkong for Ningpo and Shanghai on Friday.

The I-C. s.s. Yatshing left Hongkong on Friday and is due in Shanghai next Tuesday afternoon.

The C.M. s.s. Haean left Foochow on Friday and is due in Shanghai today.

The I-C. s.s. Woosang is due in Shanghai from Canton, Hongkong and Swatow tomorrow afternoon.

The C.N. s.s. Liangchow left Hongkong yesterday and is due in Shanghai on Wednesday.

The I.-C. s.s. Weishing will leave Swatow today and is due in Shanghai on Wednesday.

The C.N. s.s. Yingchow will leave Hongkong today and is due in Shanghai on Thursday.

The C.M. s.s. Taishun left Swatow on Thursday and is due in Shanghai today.

The C.N. s.s. Nanning will leave Hongkong on Tuesday and is due in Shanghai next Saturday.

NORTHERN PORTS

The I-C. s.s. Fausang is due in Shanghai from Tientsin, Chefoo and Weihaiwei this morning.

The C.N. s.s. Shuntien left Tientsin on Thursday and is due in Shanghai via Chefoo and Weihaiwei today.

The I-C. s.s. Esang is due in Shanghai from Tientsin, Chefoo and Weihaiwei tomorrow.

The I-C. s.s. Taksang is due in Shanghai from Tsingtao tomorrow morning.

The C.M. s.s. Kabo left Tientsin yesterday and arrives in Shanghai on Thursday.

The C.N. s.s. Tungchow will leave Tientsin today and is due in Shanghai via Chefoo and Weihaiwei on Wednesday.

The C.N. s.s. Shantung will leave Tsingtao on Tuesday and is due in Shanghai next Thursday.

The D.K.K. s.s. Sakaki Maru is due in Shanghai from Dairen and Tsingtao tomorrow morning, and docks at the Whangpoo Wharf. The liner will sail for Tsingtao and Dairen on Tuesday morning.

JAPAN PORTS

The N.Y.K. s.s. Nikko Maru is due in Shanghai from Osaka, Kobe and Moji today, and docks at the N.Y.K. Mail Wharf.

The N.Y.K. s.s. Shanghai Maru is due in Shanghai from Nagasaki tomorrow morning, and docks at the Wayside Wharf. The liner will sail for the same port at daybreak Tuesday.

INDIAN LINES

The P. and O. s.s. Soudan, from Bombay, left Hongkong at 7 o'clock Friday morning, and is due in Shanghai about tomorrow afternoon.

The B.I. s.s. Takada, from Calcutta, left Hongkong Firday morning, and is due in Shanghai about tomorrow afternoon.

EUROPEAN LINES

The Ben Line s.s. Benarty left Penang on November 18, and is expected in Shanghai on Dec. 8.

The P. and O. s.s. Kashgar left London at 2 p.m. on November 23, and is expected to arrived in Shanghai about January 2.

The P. and O. s.s. Khiva, from London on October 27, is expected to leave Hongkong today, and arrives in Shanghai about December 5.

The M.M. s.s. Angkor will leave Shanghai for Marseilles on December 7, at 11 a.m., and passengers may embark at the S. M. R. Whangpoo Wharf after 9 o'clock that morning.

The N.D.L. s.s. Saarbruecken left Antwerp on Nov. 24, and is expected to arrive in Shanghai on January 8.

The Shire Line s.s. Carmarthenshire is due in Shanghai from London via ports this morning, and docks at the China Merchants Lower Wharf.

The Glen Line m.v. Glentara is expected to arrive in Shanghai from London on December 10.

The P. & O. s.s. Morea is due to leave London next Friday, and is expected to arrive in Shanghai about January 16.

The M.M. s.s. Chambord will sail from the lower buoys for Kobe and Yokohama at 7 o'clock tomorrow morning, and the tender with passengers for the vessel will leave the M.M. jetty, French Bund, at 6:30 p.m. today.

AMERICAN LINES

The P.M. s.s. President Wilson was due to leave San Francisco on Wednesday, and is expected in Shanghai via Honolulu and Japan ports on December 17.

The C.P.S. s.s. Empress of Asia was due to leave Vancouver on Thursday, and arrives in Shanghai via Japan ports on Dec. 15.

The P.M. s.s. President Cleveland, from San Francisco on November 20, was to leave Honolulu on Monday and is expected to arrive in Shanghai via Japan ports on December 10.

The Adl. O. Line s.s. President Jefferson, from Seattle on November 22, is due at Yokohama next Tuesday and is expected in Shanghai on December 9.

The Adl. O. Line s.s. President Grant is due to leave Seattle next Tuesday, and is expected to arrive in Shanghai via Japan ports on December 21.

The Adl. O. Line s.s. President McKinley will arrive in Shanghai from Hongkong this morning, and docks at the China Merchants Central Wharf about 9 o'clock. The liner will sail for Seattle via Kobe and Yokohama at 4 o'clock tomorrow afternoon.

The C.P.S. s.s. Empress of Russia arrived at Woosung from Hongkong yesterday afternoon, and sails for Vancouver via Japan ports at noon today. The tender with outgoing passengers for the liner will leave the Customs jetty at 9 o'clock this morning.

Weather Report

Nov. 30.—High pressures all over the Continent as far as Indo-China. The typhoon is advancing NE ward to the South of the Loochoos. Winter monsoon along the China coast: very fresh at Chefoo and in the Formosa Strait. Cold and fine weather at most stations in the Far East. Very intense cold at Irkoutsk. (—42°, 16 Fahr).

Dec. 1.—Cloudy and cold weather. The pressure stands high and steady. Northerly breezes. Thermometer for the first time of the season, below freezing point.

Sailed from Shanghai

FOR SAN FRANCISCO

India Arrow	Nov. 1
Tahchee	Nov. 7
Korea Maru	Nov. 8
President Pierce	Nov. 10
President Lincoln	Nov. 24
Shinyo Maru	Nov. 24
Shabonee	Nov. 27
Levant Arrow	Nov. 27

FOR VANCOUVER

Empress of Canada	Nov. 26

FOR SEATTLE

King Cadwalton	Nov. 2
Canadian Skirmisher	Nov. 3
Africa Maru	Nov. 4
Iyo Maru	Nov. 9
President Grant	Nov. 9
Hawaii Maru	Nov. 15
President Madison	Nov. 21
Alabama Maru	Nov. 25

FOR PORTLAND, ORE.

West Niger	Nov. 1
West Cayote	Nov. 8
Rigi	Nov. 1
West Jester	Nov. 14
West Jeasup	Nov. 27
Tjibesar	Nov. 28
Pawlet	Nov. 29

FOR GRAYS HARBOR, U.S.A.

Tenbergen	Nov. 29

FOR COLUMBIA

Mary Horlock	Nov. 2

FOR NEW YORK

City of Oran	Nov. 2
Taketoyo Maru	Nov. 6
Teucer	Nov. 10
Bolton Castle	Nov. 10
Heffron	Nov. 13
Ajax	Nov. 20
Eastern Prince	Nov. 25
City of Corinth	Nov. 30

FOR UNITED KINGDOM

Teiresias	Nov. 1
Nellore	Nov. 2
Glenogle	Nov. 3
Haruna Maru	Nov. 3
City of Hankow	Nov. 7
Adrastas	Nov. 8
Doric Star	Nov. 10
Malwa	Nov. 13
Glaucus	Nov. 15
Kamo Maru	Nov. 19
Nyanza	Nov. 21
Kalyan	Nov. 27
Machaon	Nov. 29
Katori Maru	Dec. 1

FOR HAMBURG

Amazon Maru	Nov. 7
Havelland	Nov. 15
Pfalz	Nov. 17
Adolf von Baeyer	Dec. 1

FOR ROTTERDAM

Oostkerk	Nov. 10

FOR AMSTERDAM

Ouderkerk	Nov. 16

FOR COPENHAGEN

Chile	Nov. 2
Malone	Nov. 20

FOR MARSEILLES

Chili	Nov. 10
Porthos	Nov. 23

FOR TRIESTE

Venezia	Nov. 2
Fiume M.	Nov. 30

FOR INDIA

Sicilia	Nov. 11
Tanda	Nov. 24

Steamers Arrived

November 30

Arizon Maru from Hongkong
Hakushin Maru from Dairen
Arakan from Tacoma
U. S. S. Pigeon from Cruise
U. S. S. Penguin from Cruise
Seta from Cruise

December 1

Yungshin from Ningpo
Hsin Kiangteen from Ningpo
Shengking from Tientsin
Shinon from Chinwangtao
Kiangshun from Hankow
Luenho from Hankow
Poyang from Hankow
Tseangtah 2 from Hankow
Nanyang Maru from Hankow
Yohyang Maru from Hankow
Fengpu from Tientsin
Empress of Russia from Hongkong
Yei Maru from Tsingtao
Kyokuto Maru from Chinwangtao
Towa Maru from Japan
Luchow from Hongkong

Launch Services

TODAY

The tender conveying passengers and hand baggage on board the C.P.S. s.s. Empress of Russia, for Vancouver via Japan ports will leave the Customs Jetty at 9 a.m.

ADMIRAL ORIENTAL LINE

TRANS-PACIFIC
Passenger and Freight Service
Fast — Frequent — Regular
SEATTLE — VICTORIA
via Kobe and Yokohama

	Leave Shanghai	Arrive Seattle
"PRESIDENT McKINLEY"	Dec. 3	Dec. 19
"PRESIDENT JACKSON"	Dec. 15	Dec. 31
"PRESIDENT JEFFERSON"	Dec. 27	Jan. 12
"PRESIDENT GRANT"	Jan. 8	Jan. 24
"PRESIDENT MADISON"	Jan. 20	Feb. 5

Thru Connections to Europe
Across United States or Canada
Your Choice Atlantic Lines

TO HONGKONG AND MANILA

"PRESIDENT JEFFERSON"	Dec. 11
"PRESIDENT GRANT"	Dec. 23
"PRESIDENT MADISON"	Jan. 4
"PRSEIDENT McKINLEY"	Jan. 16
"PRESIDENT JACKSON"	Jan. 28

ADMIRAL ORIENTAL LINE
Managing Agents, U. S. Shipping Board, Corner Nanking Road, Kiangse Road.

O. S. K.
PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI

FOR EUROPE. For London, Hamburg. Rotterdam and Antwerp.
S.S. "AMUR MARU" ..... Dec. 7
S.S. "ALPS MARU" ..... Jan. 9

FOR NEW YORK. Via Japan Ports, San Francisco and Panama
S.S. "HAVRE MARU" ..... Jan. 5

FOR TACOMA AND SEATTLE. Via Dairen, Japan Ports, Victoria and Vancouver.
S.S. "ARABIA MARU" ..... Dec. 19
S.S. "MANILA MARU" ..... Jan. 12

FOR HONGKONG (DIRECT).

FOR NORTH CHINA PORTS. Tientsin and Dairen
S.S. "KOHOKU MARU" ....(Via Tsingtao) ....Dec. 8
S.S. "TAISHIN MARU" ...(Via Tsingtao) ....Dec. 13

FOR FORMOSA. For Keelung an Takao via Foochow.
S.S. "HEIKIO MARU" ..... Dec. 6
S.S. "FUKUKEN MARU" ..... Dec. 13

FOR JAPAN. DIRECT.
S.S. "ARIZONA MARU" ..(For Nagasaki) ...Dec. 2
S.S. "ALPS MARU" .....(For Kobe) .....Dec. 7

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA
Shipping Office, 3 Canton Road ..... Phone Central 4234
Wharf Office, 25 Yangtszepoo Roa .....Phone East 208 and 212.

NEW YORK-BOSTON
via PANAMA CANAL
Fast Freight Service
S.S. "Elkton"..... .....Loading About Jan. 4th
For Rates and Particulars apply to
THE BARBER STEAMSHIP LINES, INC.
Managing agents U. S. Shipping Board
Admiral Oriental Line, Agents.
Corner Nanking and Kiangse Roads. Tel. C. 5971-2

CANADIAN PACIFIC

EMPRESS OF RUSSIA
sails for Vancouver via Japan Ports, Sunday, December 2. Tender ALEXANDRA with outgoing passengers and hand baggage only leaves Customs Jetty at 9 a.m.

	Leave Shanghai	Arrive Vancouver		Leave Shanghai	Arrive Vancouver
E/Russia	Dec. 2	Dec. 17	E/Canada	July 21	Aug. 4
E/Australia	Dec. 24	Jan. 9	E/Russia	Aug. 2	Aug. 18
E/Asia	Jan. 12	Jan. 28	E/Australia	Aug. 18	Sept. 3
E/Russia	Feb. 9	Feb. 25	E/Asia	Aug. 30	Sept. 15
E/Australia	Feb. 25	Mar. 12	E/Canada	Sept. 15	Sept. 29
E/Asia	Mar. 15	Mar. 31	E/Russia	Sept. 27	Oct. 13
E/Russia	Apr. 5	Apr. 21	E/Australia	Oct. 13	Oct. 29
E/Australia	Apr. 21	May 7	E/Asia	Oct. 25	Nov. 10
E/Asia	May 10	May 26	E/Canada	Nov. 10	Nov. 24
E/Russia	May 31	June 16	E/Russia	Nov. 22	Dec. 8
E/Australia	June 16	July 2	E/Australia	Dec. 8	Dec. 24
E/Asia	July 5	July 21			

Fine steamers on the Atlantic, connecting with Pacific Steamers

TO HONGKONG DIRECT

Empress of Asia	Dec. 15
Empress of Russia	Jan. 12
Empress of Australia	Feb. 4

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FOR SAN FRANCISCO
(Via Kobe, Yokohama and Honolulu)

S.S. President Taft	Dec. 15
S.S. President Cleveland	Dec. 27
S.S. President Wilson	Jan. 3
S.S. President Pierce	Jan. 19
S.S. President Lincoln	Feb. 4

FOR HONGKONG and MANILA

S.S. President Cleveland	Dec. 12
S.S. President Wilson	Dec. 19
S.S. President Pierce	Jan. 4
S.S. President Lincoln	Jan 20
S.S. President Taft	Feb. 1

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WESTERN PACIFIC RAILWAY: Feather River Salt Lake and Rocky Mountains.
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U.S.S.B.	S.S. "WEST FARALON"	Dec. 21

For Hongkong and Philippine Islands Ports

U.S.S.B.	S.S. "WEST CHOPAKA"	Dec. 21

For Hongkong, P. I. Ports and Singapore

U.S.S.B.	S.S. "WEST FARALON"	Dec. 24

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T. K. K.
Along The Pathway Of The Sun.

SAILINGS FOR SAN FRANCISCO

Siberia Maru, via Nagasaki	Dec. 3
Taiyo Maru, via Nagasaki	Dec. 18
Tenyo Maru, via Nagasaki	Jan. 13

SAILINGS FOR HONGKONG AND MANILA

Taiyo Maru, Hongkong only	Dec. 6
Tenyo Maru, Manila via Hongkong	Dec. 26
Korea Maru, Manila via Hongkong	Jan. 6

Frequent sailings thereafter.

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GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

N.Y.K.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI

FOR JAPAN
Shanghai Maru .....Dec. 4
Nikko Maru .....Dec. 5
†Nagasaki Maru .....Dec. 7
Yamashiro Maru ....Dec. 8
Kumano Maru .....Dec. 12
Omi Maru .....Dec. 15

FOR BOMBAY via HONGKONG.
Tamba Maru .....Dec. 24

FOR SEATTLE VIA VICTORIA B. C.
Yokohama Maru .... Dec. 16
Kaga Maru .....Jan. 12

FOR SOUTH AMERICA VIA Cape From Kobe.
Kawachi Maru .. ..Dec. 13

FOR EUROPE
*Dakar Maru .....Dec. 13
Atsuta Maru .....Dec. 15
Kashima Maru .....Dec. 29

FOR AUSTRALIA, from Hongkong.
Tango Maru .....Dec. 19

FOR BOSTON AND NEW YORK via PANAMA.
*Takaoka Maru .....Dec. 4

FOR HONGKONG.
Yokohama Maru .....Dec. 3
Kaga Maru .....Dec. 25

†Nagasaki Shanghai Express Service *For Cargo only.

Passenger Ticket and Enquiry Office located on ground floor (facing the Bund) of the Palace Hotel. Phone: Central 680.

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'Phone North 1155 (Private Exchange) Telegraphic Address "Yusen Shanghai".

M. MESSAGERIES MARITIMES. SERVICES CONTRACTUELS. M

Mail Steamers	Next sailing from Marseilles	Probable sailing for Kobe and Yokohama	Probable sailing for Marseilles
ANGKOR			7th Dec.
CHAMBORD		3rd Dec.	21st Dec.
PAUL LECAT	2nd Nov.	23rd Dec.	4th Jan.
ANDRE LEBON	16th Nov.	6th January	18th Jan.
AMBOISE	30th Nov.	20th Jan.	1st Feb.
CORDILLERE	14th Dec.	3rd Feb.	15th Feb.

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LIGNES COMMERCIALES (Cargo-Boats)

LIEUTENANT DE MISSIESSY expected Shanghai about end of December.

Steamers and dates subject to alteration without notice
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Offices: 9 French Bund
CONSIGNATION TRANSIT REPRESENTATION.

North and South China Line

For Portland, via Tsingtao, Taku Bar and Dairen

U.S.S.B. S.S. "WEST NOMENTUM" ..... Dec. 14
From Portland, Ore. U. S. A.

U.S.S.B. S.S. "WEST O'ROWA" ..... Dec. 9
U.S.S.B. S.S. "WEST NOMENTUM" ..... Dec. 12
For Portland, via Hongkong and Manila

U.S.S.B. S.S. "WEST O'ROWA" ..... Dec. 12
For Portland, via Taku Bar and Dairen

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Steamers due to arrive at Shanghai from Hamburg:

*S.S. "EMIL KIRDORF" .... 9,000 tons d.w. about 26th Dec.
S.S. "SCHEER" ..... 13,000 tons d.w. about 12th Jan.
*S.S. "ALBERT VOEGLER" .. 9,000 tons d.w. about 10th Feb.

Steamers due to leave Shanghai for Hamburg:—

*S.S. "ADOLF VON BAEYER" 9, tons d.w. about 1st Dec.
S.S. "HINDENBURG" ..... 12,000 tons d.w. about 1st Dec.
*S.S. "EMIL KIRDORF" ..... 9,000 tons d.w. about 26th Jan.
S.S. "SCHEER" ..... 13,000 tons d.w. about 12th Feb.
*S.S. "ALBERT VOEGLER"... 9,000 tons d.w. about 10th Mar.

*These steamers are fitted with all comfort for the convenience of about 60 first class passengers.

For further particulars as to Freight and Passage apply to the HUGO STINNES LINIEN, 58, Kiangse Road, Shanghai.
Telegrams: STINNESEE. Telephone: C. 5556

Future Sailings

FOR AMERICA AND CANADA

Dec. 2	9.00 *Vancouver	†E. of Russia	Br. C.P.S.
Dec. 3	— San Francisco	Siberia Maru	Jap. T.K.K.
Dec. 3	4.00 Seattle	†P. McKinley	Am. Adl. O. Line
Dec. 4	— New York	Takaoka Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.
Dec. 7	— New York via Suez	M. S. Dollar	Br. Dollar Co.
Dec. 10	— New York via Suez	C. of Athens	Br. J. M. & Co.
Dec. 12	— Portland, Ore.	W. O'Rowa	Am. Lumber Co.
Dec. 14	— Portland, Ore.	W. Nomentum	Am. Lumber Co.
Dec. 15	— San Francisco	†Pres. Taft	Am. P.M.S.S. Co.
Dec. 15	— Seattle	†P. Jackson	Am. Adl. O. Line
Dec. 16	— Seattle	Yokohama Mar	Jap. N.Y.K.
Dec. 18	— San Francisco	†Taiyo Maru	Jap. T.K.K.
Dec. 19	— New York via Suez	Calchas	Br. B. & S.
Dec. 19	— Tacoma	Arabia M.	Jap. O.S.K.
Dec. 20	— Vancouver	C. Freighter	Br. B. & S.
Dec. 22	— New York	Havana Maru	Jap. O. S. K.
Dec. 24	— Vancouver	†E. of Australia	Br. C.P.S.
Dec. 27	— Seattle	†P. Jefferson	AM. Adl. O. Line
Dec. 27	— San Francisco	†P. Cleveland	Am. P.M.S.S. Co
Jan. 3	— San Francisco	†P. Wilson	Am. P.M.S.S. Co
Jan. 4	— New York	Elkton	Am. Adl. O. Line
Jan. 5	— New York	Havre Maru	Jap. O.S.K.
Jan. 8	— Seattle	†P. Grant	AM. Adl. O. Line
Jan 12	— Tacoma	Manila Maru	Jap. O.S.K.
Jan. 12	— Vancouver	†E. of Asia	Br. C. P. R.
Jan. 12	— Seattle	Kaga Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.
Jan. 13	— San Francisco	Tenyo M.	Jap. T.K.K.
Jan. 19	— San Francisco	†P. Pierce	Am. P.M.S.S. Co
Jan. 20	— Seattle	†P. Madison	AM. Adl. O. Line
Feb. 4	— San Francisco	†P. Lincoln	Am. P.M.S.S. Co.

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(Under contract with H. M. Government)

Marseilles, London, Antwerp—via Hongkong, Straits, Ceylon, Egypt

Devanha	Dec. 11	*Macedonia	Jan. 22
Kaisar-I-Hind	Dec. 25	Kashgar	Feb. 5
Khiva	Jan. 8	Morea	Feb. 19
Karmala	March 4		
Naldera	Mar. 18		
Khyber	Apr. 1		

*Also calls at Bombay

P. & O. to Bombay—via Hongkong, Straits & Colombo.	Soudan ....Dec. 8 Kaisar-I-Hind Dec. 25
B. I. to Calcutta—from Hongkong via Singapore & Penang	Tanda .....Dec. 8
B. I. to Calcutta—from Shanghaivia Japan Hongkong & Straits.	Takada ....Dec. 5
P. & O. and B. I. Co.'s tickets interchangeable under certain conditions	
E. & A. to Sydney and Melbourne—from Hongkong via Manila, Townsville & Brisbane	Arafura .... Jan. 5 St. Albany ..Feb. 2 Eastern ...Feb. 27

All sailings and dates are approximate and subject to alteration without notice. WIRELESS ON ALL STEAMERS.

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S.S. "ROBERT DOLLAR" January

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S.S. "GRACE DOLLAR" late Dec./early Jany.

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S.S. "STUART DOLLAR" Late Jany./early Feby.

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FOR JAPAN PORTS

Dec. 2	9.00 *Nagasaki	Arizona Maru	Jap O.S.K
Dec. 2	7.00 *Kobe Yokohama	Chambord	Fr. M. M. Cie
Dec. 4	— Nagasaki	Shanghai M.	Jap. N.Y.K.
Dec. 5	— Moji, Kobe, Osaka	Nikko Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.
Dec. 5	— Kobe	Takada	Br. M.M. & Co.
Dec. 7	— Nagasaki	Nagasaki M.	Jap. N.Y.K.
Dec. 7	— Kobe	Alps Maru	Jap. O.S.K.
Dec. 8	— Moji, Kobe, Osaka	Yamashiro M.	Jap. N.Y.K.
Dec. 12	— Moji, Kobe, Osaka	Kumano Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.
Dec. 15	— Moji, Kobe, Osaka	Omi Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.

FOR EUROPE, INDIA, STRAITS, ETC.

Dec. 1	— Hamburg	Glenamoy	Br. G.L.E.A.
Dec. 2	— Liverpool	Oanfa	Br. B. & S.
Dec. 4	— Bombay	Tamba Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.
Dec. 4	— Scandinavia	Afrika	Dan. E. A. Co.
Dec. 4	— Java ports	Tjiliwong	Dut. H.C.T. Co.
Dec. 5	— Barcelona	C. L. Y. Lopez	Span. Barlow & C
Dec. 5	— Calcutta	Takada	Br. M. M. & Co.
Dec. 6	— London	Sarpedon	Br. B. & S.
Dec. 7	— Hamburg	Amur Maru	Jap. O.S.K.
Dec. 7	11.00 *Marseilles	†Angkor	Fr. M. M Cie
Dec. 8	— Hamburg	Ermland	Ger. H. A. Line
Dec. 8	— Hamburg, etc.	Glengarry	Br. G. L. E. A.
Dec. 8	— Bombay	†Soudan	Br. M. M. Co.
Dec. 9	— Hamburg, etc.	Amur Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.
Dec. 10	— Hamburg, etc.	C. of Tokio	Br. J.M. & Co.
Dec. 11	— London	†Devanha	Br. M.M. & Co.
Dec. 13	— Hamburg, etc.	Dakar Maru	Jap. N. Y. K.
Dec. 13	— Liverpool	Ningchow	Br. B.& S.
Dec. 13	— Hamburg, etc.	Helenus	Br. B. & S.
Dec. 15	— London	Atsuta M.	Jap. N.Y.K.
Dec. 19	— Hamburg, etc.	Autolycus	Br. B. & S.
Dec. 21	— Marseilles	†Chambord	Fr. M.M. Cie
Dec. 24	— Rotterdam	Zaema	Dut. H. C. T. Co
Dec. 24	— Singapore	W. Faralon	Am. S. & B.
Dec. 25	— London	†Kaiser-i-Hind	Br. M.M. & Co.
Dec. 26	— Hamburg, etc.	Dardanus	Br. B.& S.
Dec. 26	— Liverpool,	Diomed	Br. B. & S.
Dec. 27	— Hamburg, etc.	†Kashima M	Jap. N. Y. K.
Dec. 27	— London	Glenapp	Br. G.L.E.A.
Jan. 3	— London	Patroclus	Br. B. & S.
Jan. 4	— Marseilles	†Paul Lecat	Fr M. M. Cie
Jan. 7	— Hamburg, etc.	Menelaus	Br. B. & S.
Jan. 8	— London	†Khiva	Fr M M Cie
Jan. 9	— Antwerp, etc.	Alps Maru	Jap. O.S.K.
Jan. 18	— Marseilles	†Amboise	Fr. M.M. Cie
Jan. 18	— Marseilles	†A. Lebon	Fr. M. M. Cie
Jan. 22	— London	†Macedonia	Br. M.M. & Co.
Jan. 31	— London	Mentor	Br. B. & S.
Feb. 5	— London	†Kashgar	Br. M.M. & Co.
Feb. 15	— Marseilles	†Cordillere	Fr. M. M. Cie
Feb. 19	— London	†Morea	Br. M.M. & Co.
Mar. 4	— London	†Karmala	Br. M.M. & Co.
Mar. 18	— London	†Naldera	Br. M. M. & Co.
Apr. 1	— London	†Khyber	Br. M.M. & Co.

FOR AUSTRALIA FROM HONGKONG

Dec. 19	— Melbourne, etc.	†Tango Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.
Jan. 5	— Melbourne, etc.	†Arafura	Br. M.M. & Co.
Feb. 2	— Melbourne, etc.	†St. Albans	Br. M.M. & Co.
Feb. 27	Melbourne, etc.	†Eastern	Br. M. M. & Co.

FOR SOUTHERN PORTS

Dec. 2	— Hongkong, Canton	Kwangtse	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
Dec. 2	— Hongkong, Manila	Yokohama M.	Jap. N.Y.K.
Dec. 2	D.L. S. H'kong, C'ton	Kanchow	Br. B. & S.
Dec. 3	5.00 Ningpo	Hsin Peking	Br. C.P.S.
Dec. 3	5.00 Ningpo	Hsin Ningshao	Br. B. & S.
Dec. 4	5.00 Ningpo	Hsin Kiangteen	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co
Dec. 4	5.00 Ningpo	Yungshin	Chi. N. S. S. N.
Dec. 4	9.00 *S. H'kong C'ton	Szechuen	Br. B. & S.
Dec. 4	— Foochow	Haean	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
Dec. 5	D.L. S. H'kong, C'ton	Taksang	Br. J. M. & Co.
Dec. 6	— Hongkong	Taiyo M.	Jap. T.K.K.
Dec. 6	— Keelung, etc.	Seikyo Maru	Jap. O.S.K.
Dec. 6	10.00 *A. H'kong, C'ton	Suiyang	Br. B. & S.
Dec. 7	— Hongkong, etc.	M. S. Dollar	Br. Dollar Co.
Dec. 7	10.00 *S. H'kong, C'ton	Luchow	Br. B. & S.
Dec. 8	11.00 *S. H'kong, C'ton	Shantung	Br. B.& S.
Dec. 9	11.00 *A. H'kong, C'ton	Yingchow	Br. B. & S.
Dec. 11	— Hongkong, Manila	P. Jefferson	Am. Adl. O. Lin
Dec. 12	— Hongkong, Manila	W. O'Rowa	Am. Lumber Co.
Dec. 12	— Hongkong, Manila	P. Cleveland	Am. P.M.S.S. Co
Dec. 15	— Hongkong	E. of Asia	Br. C.P.R.
Dec. 19	— Hongkong, Manila	P. Wilson	Am. P.M.S.S Co.
Dec. 21	— Hongkong, Manila	W. Chopaka	Am. S. & B.
Dec. 23	— Hongkong, Manila	P. Grant	AM. Adl. O. Line
Dec. 24	— Hongkong, Manila	W. Faralon	Am. S. & B.
Dec. 25	— Hongkong	Kaga Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.
Dec. 26	— Hongkong, Manila	Tenyo Maru	Jap. T.K.K.

FOR NORTHERN PORTS

Dec. 2	— Tientsin	Hsinfung	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
Dec. 3	D.L. W. C'foo, T'tsin	Tungshing	Br. J.M. & Co.
Dec. 4	9.00 *Chefoo, Tientsin	Chusan	Br. B. & S.
Dec. 4	3.00 W. C'foo, T'tsin	Shuntien	Br. B. & S.
Dec. 4	— Chefoo, Tientsin	Taishun	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co
Dec. 5	D.L. Tsingtao	Wosang	Br. J. M. & Co
Dec. 5	— Tientsin	Tungwah	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
Dec. 6	10.00 *Chefoo, Tientsin	Wuhu	Br. B. & S.
Dec. 6	10.0 0*Chefoo, Lungkow	Chili	Br. B. & S.
Dec. 8	— Dairen, etc.	Kohoku Maru	Jap. O.S.K.

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FOR RIVER PORTS

Dec. 2	D.L. Pukow	Luchow	Br. B. & S.
Dec. 2	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Kiangteen	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
Dec. 3	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Luenho	Br. J. M. & Co.
Dec. 3	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Kiangshun	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
Dec. 3	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Poyang	Br. B. & S.
Dec. 4	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Kutwo	Br. J. M. & Co.
Dec. 4	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Wuchang	Br. B. & S.
Dec. 5	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Loksang	Br. J. M. & Co.
Dec. 5	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Luenyi	Br. B. & S.
Dec. 5	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Kiangfoo	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
Dec. 6	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Sutwo	Br. J. M. & Co.
Dec. 6	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Whangpu	Br. B. & S.
Dec. 6	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Kiangwah	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
Dec. 7	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Kiangyu	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
Dec. 7	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Tuckwo	Br. J. M. & Co.
Dec. 7	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Woosung	Br. B. & S.
Dec. 8	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Esang	Br. J.M. & Co.
Dec. 9	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Kiangyung	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
Dec. 9	11.00 *Wuhu	Hanyang	Br. B. & S.
Dec. 10	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Kiangan	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
Dec. 10	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Kutwo	Br. J. M. & Co.
Dec. 10	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Tatung	Br. B. & S.

M. N.—MIDNIGHT.
D. L.—DAYLIGHT.
†CARRYING MARG

The China Press Mail Schedule

TO THE UNITED STATES AND EUROPE

DATE	CLOSING	STEAMER	DUE AT	DATE
Dec. 3	2 p.m.	P. Mckinley	Seattle	Dec. 19
Dec. 3	11 a.m.	Siberia M.	S. Francisco	Dec. 28

TO SOUTHERN PORTS, INDIA AND EUROPE VIA SUEZ

DATE	CLOSING	STEAMER	DUE AT	DATE
Dec. 5	3 p.m.	Sarpedon	Marseilles	———
Dec. 7	9 a.m.	Angkor	Marseilles	Jan. 11

TO NORTHERN PORTS

TO	DATE	CLOSING	STEAMER
Vladivostok	Daily	11. a.m.	via Harbin
Siberia	Daily	11 a.m.	via Chita
Chefoo & Tientsin	Today	9 p.m.	Tungshing
Chefoo and Dairen	Dec. 3	9 p.m.	Taishun
Tsingtao & Dairy	Dec. 3	8 p.m.	Sakaki M.
Tientsin	Dec. 4	8 p.m.	Tungwah
W'wei, C'foo, T'tsin	Dec. 4	1.30 p.m.	Shuntien
Tsingtao	Dec. 4	9 p.m.	Wosang
Chefoo and Tientsin	Dec. 4	7.30 a.m.	Chusan
W'wei, C'foo, T'tsin	Dec. 5	9 p.m.	Loksang
Chefoo	Dec. 6	8.30 a.m.	Chili
Chefoo and Tientsin	Dec. 6	8.30 a.m.	Wuhu

TO SOUTHERN PORTS

TO	DATE	CLOSING	STEAMER
Hongkong & Canton	Today	9 p.m.	Yokohama M.
Foochow	Dec. 3	9 p.m.	Haean
Swatow	Dec. 4	7.30 a.m.	Szechuen
Swatow	Dec. 4	9 p.m.	Taksang
Hongkong & Canton	Dec. 5	8 p.m.	Sarpedon
Amoy	Dec. 6	8.30 a.m.	Suiyang
Swatow	Dec. 7	8.30 a.m.	Luchow

MISCELLANOUS PORTS

TO	DATE	CLOSING	STEAMER
Russia and Europe	Daily	11 a.m.	via Train.
River ports	Daily	9 p.m.	via Train.
Manila, Australia & N. Zealand	Today	9 p.m.	Yokohama M.
Japan ports	Dec. 3	8 p.m.	Shanghai M.
Japan ports	Dec. 4	8 p.m.	Nikko Maru
Japan ports	Dec. 6	8 p.m.	Nagasaki M.
Manila, Australia and N. Zealand	Dec. 6	8 p.m.	Amur Maru

Men-Of-War In Port

Section	Date	Name	Flag and Rating
FNB	Nov. 8	Algol	Fr. Sloop
1 C	———	Calabria	Ital. Gun-boat
1 C	Nov. 30	Foxglove	Br. Gun-boat
EEW	Nov. 7	Fushima	Jap. Gun-boat
McW	Mar. 23	Mantis	Br. Bun-boat
N.S.N.B.	Nov. 30	Penguin	Am. Gun-boat
N.S.N.B.	Nov. 30	Pigeon	Am. Gun-boat
McW.	Nov. 3	Peterafield	Br. Bun-boat
JNB	———	Saga	Jap. Gun-boat
EEW	Nov. 30	Seta	Jap. Gun-boat
EEW	Nov. 26	Sumida	Jap. Gun-boat
1 C	Nov. 20	Seb. Carboto	Ital. Gun-boat
EEW	Nov. 21	Toba	Jap. Gun-boat
YTPDW	———	Woodlark	Br. Bun-boat

Information For Mariners

SUNDAY, DEC. 2, 1923

The day tide are higher than the night tides, they are nearly equal about 4 and 5 o'clock.
Approximate rise, at spring 4¼ h; at neaps, 5 h.
fall, at spring 3¼ h; at neaps, 7½ h.

Time	Range	Time	Range
5h. 52m.	5ft. 0in.	6h. 27m.	5ft. 8in.

High Water at Tungsha Lightship
(The day tides are higher than the night tides.)
Aprroximate rise, 1½ h: approximate fall, 7 h.

A.M.		P.M.	
4	47	5	20

Time of Moonrise, Moonset, Sunrise, Sunset.

Mon Rises	Sets	Sun Rises	Sets	Daylight	Dark
0.52 p.m.	6h. 42m.	4h. 56m.	5h. 57m.	5h. 41m.	

Mean Barometric Pressure. December 769.0 mm. 30.28 in.

Passengers Departed

Per C.N. s.s. Hsin Peking for Ningpo: Messrs. Harry A. Frank, Allman, Monte Smith.
Per C.N. s.s. Ngankin for Wuhu: Mr. S. H. Edkins.
Per C.N. s.s. Sinkiang for Hongkong: Messrs. E. W. Broadwith, J. M. Newmarch, K M Hu, F Straham, H. Nelson, Mr. and Mr. H. Amiel.
Per C.N. s.s. Shantung for Tsingtao: Mr. Mehler.
Per C.N. s.s. Fangtien for Chefoo: Messrs. L. V. Jensen, F. Frankel; for Tientsin: Mr. and Mrs. Stedman and two children, Miss Wheeler.

AUCTION SALES

L. MOORE & Co. LIMITED

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45 Kiangse Road Shanghai
43-44 Bristow Road, Tientsin

Phone { Fire Loss Adjusting Dept. Cent. 153 / Auction Dept. Cent. 6123 / Chinese Department Cent 6126

AUCTIONS

Favoured with instructions from The Concerned
Will sell by Public Auction within the flat at

No. 44 Szechuen Road
On Tuesday, December 4th, 1923
Commencing at 10 a.m.
Superior Household Furniture and Sundries

Comprising:—

HALL.—Linoleum, Rattan Settee and Arm Chairs, Wood top Rattan desk, Satin Embroidered 4-fold Screen, Coloured Pictures, Mirror-back Hat and umbrella stand, Table etc.
DINING ROOM.—Mirror-back Sideboard, Dinner wagon, Extension dining table, Dining Chairs, Overmantel, Lacquered corner stand, Pictures, Vases, E. P. Ware, Crockery, Glass ware, Couch, Arm Chairs, etc.
BEDROOMS.—Blue Tientsin Carpet, Mahogany-stained Double Mirror door wardrobe, Marble-top mirror-back Dressing table, Chest of drawers, Cream enamelled wooden Bedstead Simmon's White enamelled Bedstead, Linen Cupboard, White enamelled Wardrobe, Dressing Table etc.
BATH ROOM.—Enamelled Iron Bath, Humphrey's Geyser, Mirror etc.
PANTRY & KITCHEN.—Teak lile-lined Ice Chest, Large Ice Chest, Tables, Glass door Cupboard, Aluminum pans etc.
Axminster Carpets, Steel Safe, office Furniture.

On view Monday, December 3rd.

BOOK AUCTION
IN FRONT SALESROOM
On Tuesday, December 4th, 1923
Commencing at 10 a.m.
A Large Lot of Books

Comprising:—

Novels, Magazines, Poetical Works, Technical Books, Religious Works, Historical Works, Educational Works, Books of Travel, Childrens' Annuals etc., etc.

On View Monday

IN FRONT SALESROOM
On Wednesday, December 5th, 1923
at 10 a.m.
A Large Consignment of New Carpets Arrived per S.S. "Eastern Prince" from New York

Comprising:—

Cashmere Wilton Axminster, Beauvais Axminster Fervak Axminster, Luzerne Velvet & Brookline Brussels in Plain Blue, Plain Ruby, Olive Green, Persian, Turkish and other designs and various sizes. Stair Carpets, Hall carpets.

and

New Excellent Household Furniture & Requisites

Comprising:—

Oak mirror-back hat and umbrella stand, Hall table, hall seats, Teak mahogany-stained Silk tapestry covered Drawing room Suite, Silver ware cabinet, 3-fold Screen, Fancy centre table Music cabinet, Escritoire, Jardiniere stands, Morriss Chairs, Fine Velvet upholstered Double spring Couch and Arm Chairs, Polished Teak Flat-top desk, Sliding-door Book-case, Bookstand, Large Gilt framed Oil Paintings, Peking Cloisonne Vases, Jars, Ornaments, Teak Bevelled-Mirror-back Sideboard, Clarette, Extension dining table, Dining Chairs, E. P. Ware Cabinet, Screen, Tapestry upholstered Double spring Chesterfield Couch and Arm Chairs, Carved Blackwood Side Table, Column stands, Stools, Good Porcelain ware, E. P. Ware, Crockery & Glass ware, Damask table linen, Brass fenders, Fire brasses, Coal box, Oakstained Large Bedroom Suite, Mahogany-stained Small Bedroom Suite fitted with Oval Bevelled Mirrors, Double and Single Wooden Bedsteads, Clothes stand etc., etc.

also

1 Mahogany-stained Gramophone with Record cabinet
2 Salamandre stoves 1 8-day Wall Clock with chimes

On view Monday & Tuesday, Dec. 3rd & 4th.

CARGO AUCTION
On Wednesday, December 5th, 1923,
at 2.30 p.m.

1 Case Sole & Heel Leather, 1 Roll Sole Strips & Harness Leather, 5 Pieces Rubber Suction Hose, 1 Case Rubber Shoes, 12 Dozen Rubber Belts, 20 Pieces Overcoating & Suiting, 20 Dozen Half Hose, Hats, Garters, Neckties, White Blankets, O'd Fur Clothings, Cotton Towels, 20 Dozen Black Embroidered Laces, 36 Boxes Lamp Wicks, 60 Dozen Playing Cards, 16 Tins Black Tropical Paint, 13 Cases Blue Dyes, 1 Case Knitting Machine Needles, 1 Case Patent Door Locks, 20 Dozen Pocket Knives, 200 Gramophone Mainsprings, Mainsprings for Watches, Watch Hands, Brass Buttons for Clocks, Vises 2 Cases Enamel Dates, 7 Boxes Carrots, 22 Dozen Tokalon, 14 Dozen Hot Water Face Bottles, 25 Dozen Typewriter Ribbons, Waistcoat Buttons, Tantalus Frames, Glass Panels, Gas & Electric Shades,

And

20 Barrels "Socony" Peerless Red Engine Oil,

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Sample Sales Dept.

The British Manufacturers Agency Ltd.
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W. Funder & Co.

Auctioneers, Real Estate Agents, Adjusters, Appraisers and Coal Merchants.

Will sell by Public Auction within their Salesroom
NO. 40A KIANGSE ROAD
On Monday the December 3rd 1923.
At 10 a.m. (Forenoon)
Excellent Household Furniture & Effects, etc.,
Comprising:—

A large quantity of Axminster, Brussels, Tapestry, & Tientsin Carpets,
(various designs and sizes)
Oak-stained hat and umbrella stand, hall table, tapestry-covered drawing room furniture in mahogany-stained frames, mahogany-stained inlaid escritoire, curio cabinet, jardiniere stand, dark-stained dining room furniture, grey enamelled painted and oak stained mirror-back bedroom suits, Simmon's solid brass and iron bedsteads, tapestry and serge covered double spring Chesterfield couch and easy chairs, black-wood side table, flower stand, hearth stool, new woollen blankets, superior E. P., cut glass, & cutlery, Chinese ancient bronze and porcelain curios, etc.,
also
One fine toned Iron framed Cottage piano
(by Clark)
One horniess gramophone
Four Salamandre stoves
One Pekinese dog
One pair field glasses in case

Now on view.

W. Funder & Co.

Auctioneers, Real Estate Agents, Adjusters, Appraisers, and Coal Merchants

Will sell by Public Auction on behalf of
THE CONCERNED
At NO. 15 FOOCHOW ROAD
On Tuesday, the December 4th 1923.
At 10 a.m.
Useful Office Furniture & Sundries, etc.
Comprising.—

Oakwood roll & flat top desks, office chairs, letter file cabinets, sample and showcases, scales, stationary, and sundries, etc.
also
One large double door fire proof iron safe (by Deibold Safe Lock & Co.)

On view Monday

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ALSO LADIES' TAILOR

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Nov. 1st. 1923

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Conseil d Administration Municipale de la Concession Francaise de Changhai

NOTICE

MUNICIPAL LOAN OF 1923

8.000 debentures of Tls. 100 each
(issued at Tls. 97 each)

Rate of interest 6% per annum

The "Conseil d'Administration Municipale de la Concession Francaise de Changhai" hereby invite subscriptions for 8.000 debentures of Tls. 100 each, issued at Tls. 97 each according to the resolution passed at their General Meeting on the 14th May 1923.

The conditions on which the Debenture Certificates will be issued are:

1°.—The Debenture Certificates are transferable, and the person whose name is entered in the Register of Debenture Certificate or Certificates, shall alone be recognised and treated by the Council as the lawful and rightful holder and owner of such Debenture Certificate or Certificates.

2°.—The Debentures will be issued at Tls. 97 each

3°.—The Debentures will be redeemable at par (Tls. 100 each) in not less than 10 years and not more than 30 years, from 1st December 1923 and according to the figures determinated by the Council,

4°.—The Debentures will bear interest at 6% per annum, payable on the 31st day of May and 30th day of November in each year, when interest warrants will be issued to the registered owners.

5°.—The Debenture Certificates will be issued and bear interest from 1st July 1923.

6°.—Applications for Debentures will be received at the Secretary's Office, Rue du Consulat, from June 20 next.

A cheque representing the amount of debentures asked for and payable on June 30th must be deposited at the same time.

7°.—Applications for Debentures under 97 will not be recognised by the Council,

8°.—For further informations, apply to Mr. F. Legendre, Secretary, French Municipal Council.

Shanghai, 31st May 1923,

By Order,
F. LEGENDRE
Secretary.

Steamers Departed

November 30
Fiume L for Trieste
December 1
Changon for Hankow
Kianghsin for Hankow
Ngankin for Hankow
Loongwo, for Hankow
Feiching for Wenchow
Yusang for S. H. Canton
Omi Maru for Japan
Yekishin Maru for Tsingtao
City of Karachi for London
Fengtien for W. C. Tientsin
Adolf von Baeyer for Hamburg
Sinkiang for A. H. Canton
Shantung for Tsingtao
Katori Maru for London
Theseus for Japan
Saikio Maru for T. Dairen
Zosma for Milke
Benlomond for Kobe
Benvenue for Rangoon
Wakamatsu Maru for Wuhu
Shinfoo for Chinwangtao
Tongan for Wuhu
Yungshin for Ningpo
Hsin Kiangteen for Ningpo

DR. WANG TO JAPAN

(Reuters News Agency)

Peking, Nov. 30.—Dr. C. T. Wang and party left here for Japan this evening at 7.10 o'clock. The party is expected to call at Mukden en route.

Reasonable Prices!
on
Ladies' Winter Goods

White Vests, Fleecy lined $1.90
White Vests, All Wool 3.00
Bloomers From $2.50 to 3.50
Combinations, White Wool 7.00
Stockings, Black Wool 2.25
Gauntlets, Grey and Camel Wool ... 2.00
The same for Misses 1.50
Gloves, 6 Shades Suede Fabric ... 1.30
Jumpers, Fancy Wool From $3.90 to 15.50
Sweaters, Wool Knitted From $6.50 to 22.50
Gowns of Soft Fleecy Blanket Cloth From $11.00 to 16.50
The Same for Children From $3.00 to 6.50
Infants Knitted Sets of 3 pieces From $5.25 to 9.00
Also a good selection of Dress Goods—Veloures and Gabardines

I. Cantorovich
28 BROADWAY

Meteorological Report

December 2, 1923.
Sun rises today at 6.34
Sun sets today at 16.59

SICAWEI

	Nov. 20. 16 h.	21 h.	Nov. 21. 4 h.	9 h.
Barometer (inches	30.21	30.26	30.17	30.20
(variation for 24 hours	+0.06	−0.02	−0.01	−0.12
at 32° F. (variation for 12 hours	−0.07	−0.06	−0.04	−0.06
Wind—Direction	WNW	WNW	WNW	SSW
Wind—Miles per hour	4.3	5.0	12.4	9.9
Temperature (Fahr.)	50°4	38°9	39°8	54°1
Humidity %	36	82	95	78
Nebulosity (0-10)	0	0	0	0
Rainfall, inches	—	—	—	—

SICCAWEI ABRIDGED REPORT
November 20.

		Mean 1923.	24 hrs. variation.	Previous 50 yrs.) same period.
Temperature (Fahr.)	(Min. 33°1) (Max. 56°7)	30.27	+0.13	30.28
30.26 −0.02 30.22		44°9	−15°8	50°8
Rainfall since January 1 (ending midnight)		39.38	0.00	43.84

Vessels Due

Alpa Maru, *Europe* .....Dec. 6
Angkor, *Kobe* .....Dec. 5
Benarty, *London* .....Dec. 8
Carmarthenshire, *London* ..Dec. 2
Chohei Maru, *Dairen* ....Dec. 8
Devanha, *Kobe* .....Dec. 6
Esang, *Tientsin* .....Dec. 3
Fansang, *Tientsin* .....Dec. 2
Fengtien, *Tientsin* .....Dec. 5
Glentara, *London* .....Dec. 10
Hangyang, *Swatow* .....Dec. 8
Hakone Maru, *London* ....Dec. 7
Haean, *Foochow* .....Dec. 2
Hsin Kiangteen, *Ningpo* ..Dec. 4
Hsin Ningshao, *Ningpo* ..Dec. 2
Hsin Peking, *Ningpo* ....Dec. 2
Kaho, *Tientsin* .....Dec. 4
Kiangan, *Hankow* .....Dec. 8
Kiangwah, *Hankow* .....Dec. 4
Kiangyu, *Hankow* .....Dec. 6
Kiangfee, *Hankow* .....Dec. 3
Kiangyung, *Hankow* .....Dec. 7
Kungwo, *Hankow* .....Dec. 2
Kingwo, *Chungking* .....Dec. 3
Kianghsin *Hankow* .....Dec. 2
Kiangteen, *Hankow* .....Dec. 10
Khiva, *London* .....Dec. 5
Kutwo, *Hankow* .....Dec. 8
Kwongsang, *Hongkong* ....Dec. 6
Liangchow, *Hongkong* ....Dec. 5
Loongwo, *Hankow* .....Dec. 9
Luenyi, *Hankow* .....Dec. 3
Menelaus, *Liverpool* .....Dec. 9
Nanning, *Hongkong* .....Dec. 8
Nikko Maru, *Osaka* .....Dec. 2
Nagasaki Maru, *Nagasaki* Dec. 6
Ngankin, *Hankow* .....Dec. 5
Paul Lecat, *Marseilles* ....Dec. 8
Pres. McKinley, *Hongkong* ..Dec. 2
Pruessen, *Hamburg* .....Dec. 5
P. Cleveland, *S. Francisco* Dec. 10
Pres. Jefferson, *Seattle* ....Dec. 5
Pingwo, *Hankow* .....Dec. 10
Sakaki Maru, *Dairen* .....Dec. 3
Siberia Maru, *Hongkong* ..Dec. 3
Shantung, *Tsingtao* .....Dec. 6
Shuntien, *Tientsin* .....Dec. 2
Soudan, *Bombay* .....Dec. 3
Suiyang, *Hongkong* .....Dec. 2
Shanghai Maru, *Nagasaki* Dec. 3
Shinon, *Chinwangtao* ....Nov. 30
Suiwo, *Hankow* .....Dec. 5
Sunning, *Hongkong* .....Dec. 10
Tjimanoek, *Batavia*, ...Dec. 6
Tuckwo, *Hankow* .....Dec. 6
Tungting, *Hankow* .....Dec. 8
Taishun, *Swatow* .....Dec. 2
Taiyo Maru, S. *Francisco* Dec. 6
Takada, *Calcutta* .....Dec. 3
Taksang, *Tsingtao* .....Dec. 3
Tatung, *Hankow* .....Dec. 8
Tungchow, *Tientsin* .....Dec. 5
Walshing, *Swatow* .....Dec. 5
Wenchow, *Hankow* .....Dec. 10
West O'Rowa, *Portland* ..Dec. 9
Whangpu, *Hankow* .....Dec. 5
Wingsang, *Hongkong* ....Dec. 4
Woosung, *Hankow* .....Dec. 7
Wingsang, *Hongkong* .....Dec. 5
Wuchang, *Hankow* .....Dec. 2
Yingchow, *Hongkong* .....Dec. 6
Yamashiro M., *Osaka* ....Dec. 5
Yetshing, *Hongkong* .....Dec. 4
Yungshin, *Ningpo* .....Dec. 4

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SHANGHAI

MAGAZINE

The China Press
大陸報

AUTOMOBILES

SHANGHAI, SUNDAY, DECEMBER 2, 1923

First Movies of Nature's Actual Process in Creation of Life

Newest Marvel of Screen May Reveal to Humanity the Mystery of Life and Death

A "Close-Up" of the Fertile Egg Used in Dr. Herm's Life-Creation Movie, Showing the Observation Window Cut Into Its Side.

Miss Lispeth M. Budrasz, Dr. Herm's Pretty Assistant, Photographing the Hatching Chick with the Remarkable Scientific Movie Camera.

Dr. Charles F. Herm, Pioneer in Photographing the First Life-Processes, Examining the Egg Which He Used in "Shooting" His First Astonishing Scientific "Photoplay."

ANOTHER amazing forward step has been taken toward solving the "mysteries of inscrutable nature."

For the first time in the history of science, a complete and clearly defined set of motion pictures has been made of the marvelous process of life itself, showing the gradual development of a living creature from its microscopic embryo.

It is a triumph that will be remembered when other "mammoth achievements of the screen," now familiar, are perhaps forgotten.

The drama that this film portrays is the pre-birth story of a process paralleled in every higher animal—including man.

All animals, from the humblest titmouse to the proudest and most perfectly formed human being, start life as a single microscopic cell, less than one one-hundredth of an inch in diameter. The whole process of development can be thought of in terms of cells, their multiplication, their re-arrangement and their change of form.

The first stages consist of the cutting up of the fertilized ovum into a number of similar, or almost similar, rounded cells. In the next stage, the rough ground plan of the future embryo is blocked out by the formation of three layers of cells, which gradually differentiate in structure and function.

The outer of the three layers gives rise to the future brain and spinal cord, the eye, ear and nose, the outer skin; the innermost layer modifies itself into a sketch of the intestines, with liver, sweetbread,

termediate layer produces the rudiments of the blood system, the kidneys, the muscles and the skeleton.

The process has long been known, but that it should be actually photographed in motion pictures is the extraordinary "new thing."

The "director" who did it has a name which has never been, and may never be, seen in flaming electric lights on Broadway, but it will live in all encyclopedias.

He is Dr. Charles F. Herm, former curator of physiology at the American Museum of Natural History, who is now devoting himself to independent scientific experiment.

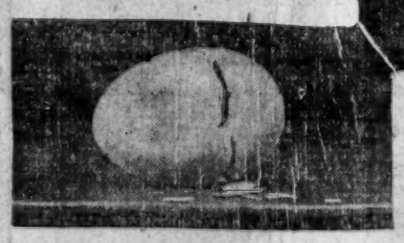
The particular form of potential life which he chose for this amazing motion picture, was an ordinary chicken egg. It shows every stage of development that goes on inside the egg from the moment the cells begin forming to the time when the full-fledged, peeping chick pecks its way out of the shell.

The same process will be immediately turned to matters of direct and vital concern to humanity. In association with Dr. Alexis Carrel, Dr. Herm will shortly make a series of pictures showing the activities of cancer cells in attacking healthy tissue. From these films it is believed facts will be learned that will aid science in combating this great enemy of mankind.

Another possibility which the present generation may live to see—though Dr. Herm ventures no predictions on the subject—is the combination of his machine, in some manner yet to be perfected, with the X-ray. With that accomplished, one may look forward to seeing, for scientific purposes, an actual film story of the cycle of human life from the tiny ovum to the completely formed human being.

The egg picture is a complete success. Dr. Herm was assisted in this work by Miss Lispeth M. Budrasz, who is what no one suspected ever existed outside H. G. Wells's novels—an extremely pretty girl

Various Stages of Development in the Incubation of a Chick. The Two Upper Pictures Show, at Top, the Heart of the Embryo When Thirty-three Hours Old, and, Beneath It, Showing Development of Embryo Head and Beak. At Right, Formation of Blood Islands, Below, the Chick Picking Its Way Through the Shell.



and an accomplished scientist, too.

First of all—after setting up his combined motion picture camera, microscope, and time-clock—Dr. Herm carefully inserted a "glass window" into the side of a fresh egg.

With the edge of a small triangular file, he delicately sawed out a rectangular section, a half-inch by three-quarters of an inch, barely filing through the shell, without puncturing the film beneath. Then, with the point of a sharp knife, which had first been sterilized, he cut through the film, removed the piece of shell with the film adhering, and replaced it with a square of thin, sterilized glass, held in place and hermetically sealed with paraffin.

The egg was then placed in an incubator, and the complicated machinery was set in motion, with the microscopic lens pointing directly into the interior of the egg.

Driven automically by the time-clock, the machine flashed a strong light every ten minutes through the glass window into the interior of the egg and snapped a picture on a regular motion picture

This process went on night and day for thirty-six hours before it was modified. All the life of an egg is contained in the yolk, and presently, within this yolk, the life-drama began to unfold.

First, faithfully and perfectly portrayed on the film, there was a thickening of certain spots where the cells began to form blood islands. Hours later these blood islands, composed of innumerable life-cells which were gradually undergoiong changes that would enable them to do specialized work, began to form a heart, which presently beat!

Life and movement were going on in the egg, at the end of thirty-six hours, before any actual outline of the little chick had been formed!

And all this was caught and recorded.

The tempo of the camera was now slightly changed, and the process went on.

At the end of forty-eight hours, the film began to show filaments, like threads, slowing forming, which were later to become the blood vessels and other organs in the body.

Through the hours that followed, an embryonic form, more and more sharply outlined, began to appear. At the end of the sixth day there was no sign of beak or feathers, but one could plainly see an outline of the body, neck and head, alive and moving with the heart pulsations.

On the tenth day a little pointed spot appeared on the head, darker than the rest, which was later to become the beak. As the mysterious process of creation unfolded, the body grew larger, the little folded-up legs began to show, the feathers began to sprout, the beak became hard and sharply defined.

The camera was shifted part of the time, so that some views show the whole egg, in which a crack presently appears, made by the little chick pecking at its prison. The crack widens, the head emerges, the broken bits of shell fall away—and a very much surprised newcomer steps out on the scientist's table, to make its bow to the world!

The picture-making took about three weeks. When Dr. Herm showed the film later to a party of scientists and biologists, with the film speeded up, they saw the whole process of the life-cycle unfolding before their eyes like a magic flower.

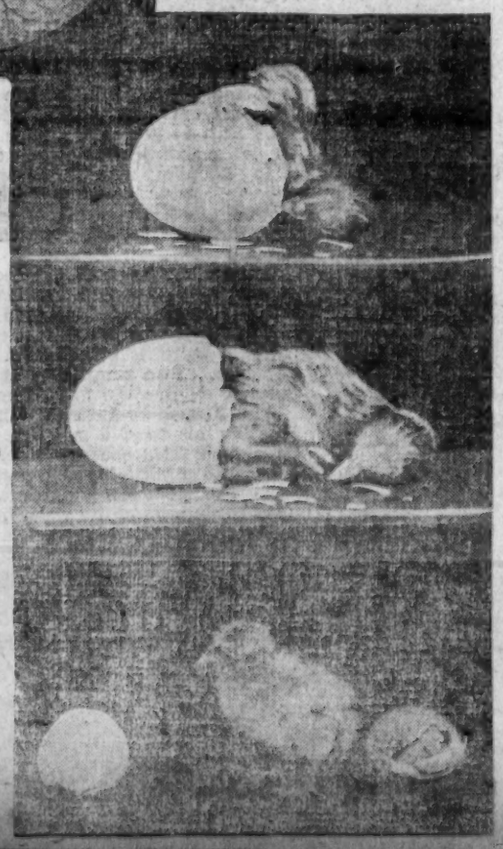
Dr. Herm is making other films concerned with advanced research, and the further development of these methods may lead to revelations which no scientific prophet can yet foresee.

It is also believed that the mechanism devised by Dr. Herm may yield new discoveries in the realm of chemical analysis. It is being tested on the problem of discovering the manner in which certain acids attack wood fibre to reduce it to pulp for paper manufacture. This machine can catch movements much faster than the eye can follow them, and it never gets tired, so that a finer and more complete observation can be made than is possible for a scientist looking through a microscope.

How the 'Movie Chick' Looked Just After It Was Born. Note the Extraordinary Clarity of the Photography, and the Detail of the "Subject's" Structure.

Fighting His Way Out of the Imprisoning Shell. The Chick at This Stage Presents a Striking Contrast with His Younger, Undeveloped Self.

AT LAST! The Newcomer Steps Out Onto the Scientist's Table, Ready to Make His Bow to the World After His Various Time-some Processes of Growth.



Beauty in Beads

FROM France, to delight American women, have come some of the finest beaded traceries this season. Happily, the foreign couturiers decided upon velvet as the fashionable fabric for evening gowns. Against the soft pile of this luxurious material are placed the intricate, sparkling designs worked in tubular crystals, flat pearls, and seed and gunmetal beads. The splendor of such attire would seem to make it ideal for the matron. Yet the young girl, also, is privileged to select from the array of offerings, if she cares to. But she must choose simpler patterns and lines than her mother or older sister. With these beaded gowns, one wears a colorful chiffon bandeau, an inspiration truly French in origin.

STEEL beads; slender, colorful, crystalline tubes of glass, and flat pearl trimmings, reminiscent of the trappings of royalty—these are Paris' latest gifts to the world of fashion.

Velvet, the modish fabric for evening wear this season, forms an admirable background for the glittering beads, which are shown poised against it in the largest illustration on this page. The lines of the gown are very simple—a sleeveless blouse and straight, semi-full skirt. But because of its lavish embroidery, the model wins the right to be classed as evening attire.

The girdle is of wound ribbon, a band of silver with an alternating band of velvet, tied gracefully at one side. Once again the diagonal line proves its popularity, and properly so, in the becoming way that it slopes across the bodice and flows into a reverse line below the girdle.

To simulate height, a straight line of steel embroidery, falling from the shoulder in a loose panel, is used at the side.

Quietly dignified and appropriate for the woman of mature lines, the velvet wrap-around gown has a charming innovation. The front section swings across to meet the closing at one hip, and gives a graceful curve to the diagonal of the bodice. The skirt is not closed from hip to hem, but swings gracefully outward as the wearer walks.

In keeping with this general decorative scheme, a wide bandeau of matching georgette, wound about the coiffure, gives the costume that touch of piquancy which the French call "chic."

The young girl does not need such luxurious beaded gowns to accentuate her natural beauty. For her, especially, has been designed the georgette frock which is decorated with an almost classical bead tracery. The triangle motif is built into a pattern which is simple but effective. Two rows meet at the front, forming a line calculated to give the appearance of slenderness to the figure.

The French couturier has not overlooked the tiered skirt in creating his beaded models. Witness a graceful little frock developed from sheer chiffon, with three skirts, and embroidered with a veritable sunburst of crystal at the front. To preserve the elegance of the effect, a narrow girdle of chiffon is used to determine the waistline.

For the woman who seeks a more elaborate note in her evening costumes this season, there is a shower of sparkling tubular beads, so artistically embroidered on a pale background that the combination might well be described as "Twilight" or "Dawn." In short, France, famed for her bead traceries, has sent some of her finest contributions to America this year.

Designed by Bab, Paris.

WHAT WOMEN WEAR

—By Anne Rittenhouse

To succeed in wearing a blue street frock with undoubted smartness there is usually only one way to proceed—and that is to wear navy blue or one of the somewhat darker shades generally called navy.

To be sure there are always other talked about shades of blue.

There is the new Betty blue now—named in honor of the bride of the Duke of York. Drapeau blue and king's blue have been with us for several years, and there was and still is periwinkle. Cadet blue, named in honor of the West Point uniform, you may possibly remember as enjoying a vogue once upon a time, and there have been Copenhagen blue and electric blue, Nattier blue, peacock blue and dozens besides. But these blues have almost never been successfully used in street frocks save as trimmings. The old time peacock blue might be given as an exception.

But navy blue has persisted.

And this autumn it has been shoved to the foreground.

Its recent rival for smartness as a color for street frocks and suits and wraps has been the range of colors that might be called light brown. But there is not just one light brown that is smart for street wear—there are dozens and dozens. And therein lies an advantage. If you wear navy blue you find yourself a counterpart as to color of every other woman in your block who has also hit upon navy blue. But if you choose one of the light brown shades you run a pretty good chance of having something different.

No one, save the dye experts, and certainly not the dressmaker, spends very much time on learning subtle distinctions between the various light brown tones. Beige is a safe blanket term for many of them. Tan means a different tone to almost every one who uses it. What you mean by sand doubtless depends on what stretch of seashore is best known to you.

Serge frock with embroidered sleeves to match the sleeveless jacket of crepe de chine.

Fallow and fawn are used freely, but with much distinction. Beiges with a reddish tinge we speak of as cinnamon, and mastic, a name from that aromatic resin that artists love, is another.

The useful thing about all this is that it not only makes for variety, but makes it possibly for women of almost every color scheme to find one shade of light brown that is becoming.

But there is a crisp smartness about navy blue—dear always to the heart of American women—that will lead it into paths of popularity, once the password has been given, that are as yet untrodden by all the variety of light browns.

And when there is navy blue there is usually navy blue serge, for serge seems to be the fabric that conveys this color with perfect satisfaction. The clever frock in the sketch shows the 1923 version of the revised blue serge frocks. The sleeves of the frock are of matching crepe de chine embroidered in designs suggesting Indo-Chinese sources, and matching the little crepe de chine sleeveless jacket embroidered in like manner.

Many changes have taken place in the milliners' garden since autumn twelve months ago.

Plants that blossomed vigorously there then have been winter-killed or have been ruthlessly uprooted to make room for a variety of new blooms. Fruits that were carefully cultivated there a year ago are not to be found—in fact, there seem to be fewer fruits of any sort in this millinery garden now.

There are all sorts of roses; they began to bloom enthusiastically shortly after Christmas, in colors varied, strange and new.

For the moment the flower that seems to be getting the most attention is the carnation. It may not appeal to you as a very graceful blossom to put on your hat, but it has caught the fancy of French milliners, who have passed their enthusiasm on to enough of their customers to assure its vogue with discriminating purchasers on both sides of the Atlantic. Who knows but these pink carnations may become as ubiquitous as the white lilac was three summers ago?

Yellow jonquils are among the newcomers in the millinery bower bed. There are sprays of pussy-willows cleverly made with chenille "pussies," peonies of startlingly

Strawberry colored straw with strawberries trimming the crown. The brim is bound with silk.

vivid hues, and pond lilies, some of them waxed are abundant, and the nasturtium—the French capucine—is one of the bowers of last summer and the summer before that has been allowed to sow itself and come up again this spring.

Among fruits, strawberries seem to take first place, very life-like strawberries, that, one hopes, will be influential in warding off another visitation of red cherries. Cherries may be very well in tarts, but they become a trifle banal when they flourish on one hat out of every five you see.

And grass—that would remind you of the refrain of the old-time college song, only it isn't green grass that grows all around, around, but red grass, chiefly, with some blue and white grass, and some of a toothsome orange.

The very newest of all flowers in France, we are assured, are flowers made of lace. They haven't been worn much, but they are just one of the details that the milliners are holding in reserve to tempt us to discard our present hats for new with the passing of summers. Lace hats are already being pushed to the front—black and Lanvin green, and even orchid, and the trimming that promises to be most distinctive on these new lace hats will be flowers made of lace in exactly matching shades.

In the meantime the straw hat—wide-brimmed and rather floppy—is gaining in favor with the smartest of American women who are already making plans for summer days. The hat shown in the sketch is shrawberry-colored straw, the brim bound in silk, and trimmed with a pint or so of perfectly luscious strawberries.

In America one suits the tone of one's skin, eyes and hair in the choice of the color of one's frocks. The important question is: "Is it becoming?"

In England, seemingly, it is more a matter of one's favorite princess or near princess, or of the one who has most recently come into the limelight of publicity.

When Princess Mary was engaged emeralds became the most acceptable of engagement rings, and English women wondered how anything so banal as a diamond solitaire had ever seemed appropriate. But now since the Duke of York plighted his troth to Lady Elizabeth with sapphire the jewelry shops have been raked over for sapphires possessing the true corn-flower blue tone of Lady Elizabeth's.

Lady Patricia Ramsay—once "Princess Pat"—who might have been a Spanish queen, but wasn't, returned to England from the Continent not long ago. Lady Patricia has a partiality for red evening clothes—that become her admirably and are temperamentally suitable as well. And, presto change, there were many young English women who went post haste to their dressmakers to order red evening frocks. Mephisto, a color that one English fashion reporter describes as a "perfectly lovely shade"—though the name does suggest something rather diabolical — came into instant vogue.

Princess Mary started a vogue for a soft warm blue, that was especially becoming to her type of blondness. The new Betty blue, named in honor of Lady Elizabeth, is described as a real wedgewood blue—grayer and softer and vastly becoming her pale yet clear skin. Her going away dress of dove gray doubtless set the fashion for hundreds of dove gray going away frocks, many of which might better have been a clear navy or one of the light yet warm browns of the season.

We are far less inclined to take our lead from colors chosen by prominent personages than are the English. To be sure we have had our Alice blue and our Boiling green, which closely followed shadow-lawn green. There was—was there not?—a pink named for Helen Taft, and Mrs. Harding permitted a soft shade of blue to be named in her honor. But such

Red crepe de chine frock embroidered with white worsted dots. There is a white ribbon belt.

colors are useful more as window decorations than anything else. If you do find them becoming you wear them.

The frock shown in the sketch is made of the "lovely bright red" that the English call Mephisto—said to be a favorite of Lady Patricia. It is made more vivid by the striking pattern embroidered in white worsted dots. A white ribbon knotted at the left side forms the only trimming besides the dots.

Figures Of Speech

To ride like a centaur means to be a very fine horseman indeed; and this is not at all astonishing, for the ancient centaurs were fabled creatures, half man and half horse.

Some ancient writers on mythology declared the Centaurs to be the offspring of Ixion and a cloud; others call them the sons of Centaurus, the son of Apollo. They were said to dwell in Thessaly. The principal story related of the Centaurs refers to their presence at the marriage of Pirithous and Hippodamia, where their rude behavior toward the women guests led to their being driven into Arcadia.

The New Woman In Turkey

By Mark Prentiss

Halide Edib Hanoum, now a member of the Turkish Cabinet, and formerly a representative in the National Assembly at Angora, is a symbol of the emancipation of her sex in that country. She was a leader in the "feminist" movement, if the gradual emergence of women from the veil may be designated by a term so strong; and she is one of the most interesting personalities in the Near East.

The only time I had an opportunity to see Halide Hanoum was on the outskirts of Smyrna one day. She was riding at the head of a large Turkish detachment of cavalry (during the war she served in the ranks, it is said, and bore a musket), and wore a modish khaki uniform. She was astride, in breeches and boots, and carried a large tan leather dispatch case, attached to her belt. I saw no weapons. Over the upper part of her face she wore a heavy veil, apparently as a protection against the desert; for I am told she goes habitually unveiled, as do nearly all other Turkish women one sees nowadays.

After the war she campaigned for a seat in the Angora Assembly, was elected by overwhelming vote, and took such a keen interest, while representative, in educational matters, that she was chosen Secretary of Public Education in the Cabinet. At present she is a Cabinet member without protfolio, and looks after social and economic matters as they touch the welfare of her sex.

The Turks are proud of Halide Hanoum, and credit her with having been the chief factor in the emancipation which has so astonished the Western world. I admit that it astonished me, when I saw how far it had gone; and yet, as I thought it over, I saw that, not this woman, but the World War was the chief factor. What was happening in France, and Germany, and England, and the United States, was happening in Turkey, too. In the emergency women were proving their value as members of society and were gaining new privileges, new rights.

• • •

Nothing I saw during my stay in the Near East could be called a basis for the notion that the Turkish woman is a chattel. I watched the trial of three cases in a Constantinople police court in which women were complainants against men, one for rudeness, one for a lodging bill, and another for a more serious offense; and I must say that in each case the woman was fully satisfied with the verdict. And, at the other end of the scale, I was entertained in Turkish homes, where I found the hostesses competent household managers, possessed of a great deal of poise and personal dignity, widely traveled, for the most part, and usually familiar with three or four languages.

It may not be amiss to say here, since I have said that the Turkish woman is not a chattel, that there is no likelihood, so far as I can see, of the disappearance of the harem. The harem is not an institution, as so many Occidentals suppose, but a part of the Turkish house devoted to feminine occupancy. It may go in time, just as the kitchen is gradually disappearing in New York, but the time, I believe, is a good way off.

The harem is not a synonym of plural marriage. It does not mean polygamy. I met many Turks, in all walks of life, and all had harems; but I did not meet one, so far as I know, who had more than one wife. I never heard one speak of another as having more than one wife. If may be that this condition is partly economic; that the Turks cannot afford polygamy. There are heavy demands on them for the support of their Government and for relief purposes. But I am inclined to think that Western ideas, with which they are imbued nowadays, are largely responsible.

• • •

When the Germans installed electric trolley cars in Constantinople they compromised with the social customs then prevailing and provided separate compartments for the women. The front of the car was curtained off with portieres, and men might enter that section only to leave by the front door. Nowadays, these greasy hangings, dangling in the cars, no longer serve any purpose of privacy; but the conductors and passengers still observe them, and if the crowed of women is large, they are moved back; if it is small, they are moved forward, just as if there were any longer occasion for their use.

Turks accompanying women follow them into the car, and precede them in leaving. They exhibit marked courtesy toward their women, in contrast to manners as I observed them in some other parts of Europe.

That Turkish women have not reached a point of complete freedom of action was brought more or less dramatically to my attention one evening, when I was entertaining at dinner the publisher of the largest Turkish newspaper, and his wife (he has but one).

I escorted my friends into the main dining room; we were shown a table, and sat down. In a few moments the manager of the hotel came and whispered a few words in a foreign language to my guest, and it was interpreted to me that he had politely notified them that a Turkish woman could not be served in the dining room. I protested vigorously, but my guest merely shrugged his shoulders, and said it was quite all right; he knew it, but had forgotten it for the moment, and then his wife told me that, although she had lived in Constantinople all her life—except the time that she was in school in France—she had never been in any hotel in Constantinople before. So I engaged the small private dining room, which had a seating capacity of possibly fifty, and it was in this room that I entertained my two guests at a very fine formal dinner.

• • •

Turkish leaders told me that seclusion of their women began after their contact with Byzantine culture. Prior to that, they assured me, women had taken active parts in their public life, and some had even risen to be chieftains of tribes. They denied that there was anything in Moslem law to bring about the subordination of women, but said that, as they advanced westward, and observed the social customs of the peoples around the Mediterranean Sea, they were compelled to sequester their women as a precaution.

Whether or not that is true, it is certain that women in Turkey now take an active part in public affairs. They manage the relief work almost to the exclusion of men, and what I was able to see of it indicated that it was managed in businesslike fashion. Districts were subdivided and put in charge of separate committees, with subcommittees for collections, distribution, and so on.

Women manage the Red Crescent, Turkey's Red Cross, and as a rule they are in charge of the administration of asylums for orphans. They are an integral part of the New Turkey. Presently, for all we know, there may be militant feminism in Turkey. It has not come yet, but there is a chance. We may hear of a National Woman's Party, such as that in the United States, with headquarters at Angora. The New Woman is there, and she is there to stay.

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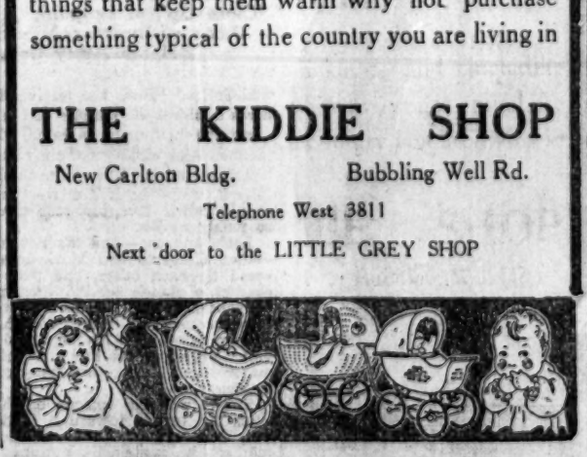

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Taming Europe's Royal Cut-Ups with a 4-Cornered Match

Kings and Queens Have as Many Woes with Their Kids as Do Plain Folks, So the Monarchs Hope Marriage Will Make Their Youngsters Behave

"Peppy" Princess Marie-Jose, Whose Parents, the King and Queen of the Belgians, Hope She Will "Calm Down" When Wedded to Prince Umberto, of Italy.

At Left: Umberto as a Sub-Lieutenant of the Italian Army.

At Right: Crown Prince Leopold, of Belgium, Betrothed to Princess Mafalda, of Italy.

An Interesting "Close-Up" of Leopold, Otherwise Duke of Brabant, Wearing a Belgian Army Cap.

Umberto Proudly Displaying His First Mustache.

Group View of Members of a Royal House Party in Brussels. Left to Right, Seated: Princess Marie-Jose, Queen Elizabeth, the Prince of Wales, King Albert; Standing: Prince Leopold, the Count of Flanders.

Meditative Princess Mafalda, Caught in One of Her Rare Moments of Animation, Before the Recent Report of Her Attempted Suicide.

POOR, distracted old Europe's most vexing problem, which isn't one of boundary lines, or possible prohibition, or even the latest gasp in Paris gowns, finally has been solved. Or, at least, four personages (who ought to know) think so.

They are King Albert and Queen Elizabeth, of Belgium, and King Victor Emanuel and Queen Helena, of Italy. Their dilemma—to tame two troublesome, though charming, children, the "cut-ups of the Continent"—has been untangled at last. How? Why, with a four-cornered match in which the pair of madcaps figure!

One of the latter is the twenty-year-old Umberto Nicholas Thomas Jean Marie, officially known as the Prince of Piedmont and the Chevalier of the Order of the Annunciation. The other is seventeen-year-old Marie-Jose. He, however, is unofficially known as the "Daredevil of Rome," while his bride-to-be has a string of roguish nicknames which include "Colonel Princess," the "Belgian Firefly," and the "Fair Matador."

You may judge from this that both the Prince and the Princess are veritable temperamental cannon-crackers. Their married life, whatever else it may be, isn't likely to prove spiceless. After they wed, just WHAT will happen? This is the question which the gossips from Rome to Brussels are asking one another, with shrugs, winks and chuckles.

For the little tomboy and the "royal Boy Scout," as her fiance, is affectionately termed, have in common peppery tempers, unlimited love of adventure, and the dash and bravado that go with romantic natures.

But, fascinating as they are, Umberto and Marie-Jose, after all, form only two sides of the latest matrimonial rectangle. The other couple are Crown Prince Leopold, Duke of Brabant, and the Princess Mafalda, of Italy.

Oddly enough, Leopold is the brother of Marie-Jose, and Mafalda is Umberto's sister. More oddly still, while Marie-Jose and Umberto, betrothed to one another, are as like in disposition as the proverbial peas, Mafalda and Leopold, also engaged, share striking similarities of personality.

They are gentle, tractable, mild—even, on occasion, meek, it's said. They are studious, retiring, simple in their tastes, and much given to meditation. In short, they are as much unlike the "Fair Matador" and the "Daredevil of Rome" as they could be.

Naturally, the four-cornered match does not lack political significance. It is to unite, perhaps for all time, the two great houses of Savoy and Saxe-Coburg-and-Gotha. But, the diplomatic wiseacres declare, the parents of the engaged quartette had more in mind when they planned the alliances than just international harmony. They were thinking how jolly it would be if the two "live wires" should fall in love, and stop throwing off so many sparks.

Let's suppose—and it's not impossible—that Umberto and Marie-Jose are devoted to each other, and pass on to a character sketch of the former. From babyhood, he has had his own way—with a vengeance. It is recorded that at six he tyrannized over his household with the vigor of a pugilist and the "airs" of a major domo. There are many confirming incidents.

There was the episode of the picnic, when he leaped toward a jutting rock; fell, and hurt his knee. Scolded by his mother, he snatched an orange from a servant and hurled it into the sea. "You must beg the man's pardon," declared Queen Helena, "or go without candy for a week!" For seven days Umberto never touched a sweetmeat.

There was, too, the time when Umberto was made head of the Young Explorers of Italy, equivalent to our Boy Scouts. Clad in very "dressy" white starched things, he rebelled; created panic in the royal household and finally ended the rumpus by donning a "regular" uniform, to the horror of his dressers.

And there was a day when, seeing marching soldiers in the lower Isonzo Hills, Umberto, mad about military matters, threw himself amongst them; shouted "I'll go wherever you're going!" and even emulated them to the shocking extent of taking off his stockings and plodding along barefoot beside them!

"Father like his mother," laugh the Romans. They do not mean, however, that Queen Helena is boisterous, but simply that her dark, Montenegrin beauty is reflected in the glowing face of her son. Despite their resemblance, there are things which Umberto has done that his mother never could. He has soared aloft in airplanes—gone beneath the sea's surface in submarines—steered warships—sailed boats—shot wild boars and ridden wilder horses.

He served as an ordinary seaman in the Italian Navy. He cruised the Mediterranean in a man-of-war. He entered the army as a private in 1922, working his way up to a sub-lieutenancy. "SOME boy!" say American tourists in Rome, when told of his "goings-on."

Now Umberto's fiancee, Marie-Jose, hasn't had all these chances to test her mettle. But, for a girl, she has amply proved her high spirits and whatever is Belgian for pep. Educated at a broad-minded British school, the "Firefly" skimmed through the exhilarating air of democratic ideas with eager wings. Even when she studied, later, at the famous Santissima Annunziata Institute, in Florence, she never swanked or swaggered over her social standing. Living a Spartan life—plain food, early bedtime, rigorous exercise—she was boundlessly healthy, also popular. "A sore trial to her teachers, but a rapturous joy to the other children"; thus was she summed up.

"Colonel Princess," aflame with gayety, her bushy blonde hair catching the light like a fluffy halo, indulged in many pranks. At the age of six, after "trying on" her mother's diamond tiara, she flung it aside with contempt, exclaiming, "Take that thing away! It's not for a soldier like me!" And, enthralled with everything military, she went quite wild with delight when her father "presented" her with a regiment, the Garde Civique of Ostend.

How at various times she lectured learned physicians for "not curing Daddy soon enough"; turned somersaults before her mother's astounded guests in the palace; stuck out her tongue at a Brussels crowd and drew caricatures of fellow pupils—these and many more amusing tales are recounted of her.

Contrast this vivid little person with the sombre Mafalda. Only recently the report sped from Rome that so great was this delicate girl's devotion to her sister, Giovanna, that she could not bear to be separated from her, even by marriage. Then the serious illness of both princesses gave rise to the rumor of their attempted suicide. The world, horrified, could not help marveling at such a spirit of unity and self-sacrifice.

But Mafalda, so runs the gossip, is not less grave and subdued in nature than her intended, Prince Leopold. Though a thoroughly manly chap, he is introspective, writes dainty verse, and is, all in all, a masculine mirror of his betrothed.

"Why, each couple seems just made for one another!" That is the way Rome and Brussels have greeted the four-cornered wedding announcement. But the voices of the cynics will not be stilled. "Is THAT so?" they cry. "The two mild youngsters may hit it off perfectly. But Umberto and Marie-Jose? It will take more than a mere marriage to tame those charming cut-ups!"

AUTOMOBILES

SHANGHAI, SUN DAY, DECEMBER 2, 1923

Avoid Tire Troubles By Careful Driving

Common Sense Methods In Operating The Car Will Prevent Many Discomforts

Tire troubles do not usually afflict the motorist who shows reasonable care in operating his car. The lack of such trouble is also due to the care exercised by tire manufacturers in producing their tires.

Yet one can never tell when a little cut or bruise or minute piece of glass or some other insignificant substance will develop into serious trouble. Frequent inspection and thoughtful attention are required.

As a primary consideration, tires should be properly inflated. Most tire trouble, outside of those due to a natural depreciation are caused by insufficient inflation or overinflation. The general rule for inflation of fabric tires calls for a pressure of 20 pounds for each inch of cross section diameter. A four-inch tire, for instance, should be inflated to 80 pounds. In hot weather it is better to have a little less pressure as the heat expands the air inside the tubes of a fast moving car, adding a few pounds of pressure that is not secured in the Winter. A car rides much easier if the tires are not too hard.

Underinflated tires are more apt to break in the side walls or become rim cut than when kept at the proper pressure. The constant flattening of the casing when a tire is not fully inflated also causes additional heat to develop. Just as a piece of wire that is rapidly bent back and forth becomes hot and breaks, so the fabric of half-inflated tires gets warm and begins to break. Rim cuts develop in a short time, creating a tire condition difficult to repair.

Realizing these facts, the manufacturers have developed the "cord" tires. With this type it is possible to carry considerably less pressure than in a fabric tire and yet not increase the depreciation. A still more recent development is the so-called "balloon" tire, which probably gets its name from its large diameter. The walls of this tire are made rather thin and are more pliable. The large diameter, for instance, seven inches, provides a greater area of tire in contact with the ground. Consequently a lower air pressure in the tire needs to be maintained to support the weight of the car and greatly increased comfort in riding results.

Applying the brakes suddenly causes the wheels to skid and tends to wear the tread of a tire rapidly. A good driver can always come to a stop by a gradual lessening of speed and thus avoid this difficulty. With the employment of four-wheel brakes the slowing up process and incidentally the wear on tires is distributed to all four wheels instead of only two. If the wheels are out of their proper alignment there will probably be useless wear on the tires.

The use of chains should be avoided where not really necessary. When chains are used they should be removed at the end of the trip. If chains are put on so tight they cannot creep, the links on the chain will injure the tread because the wear is concentrated on a few points instead of being distributed over the entire surface. Non-skid tires have been developed so that on paved streets and State roads chains are not as necessary as formerly. Of course, a non-skid tire wears smooth in time, and a driver should act accordingly.

A tire is made primarily to wear on its tread. Consequently, driving in deep ruts is bad on tires and soon wears away the thin rubber on the sides of the tire.

An automobile should not be overloaded, as the excess weight is apt to put too much strain on the tires. Motor trucks are built to carry heavy loads, and usually have special tires to meet their needs.

Avoid any substitute for air in a tire. Nothing has been found to equal pure air for the inside of a tire tube. Various substitutes that are advocated to prevent punctures and other troubles often rot the tires and do more harm than good.

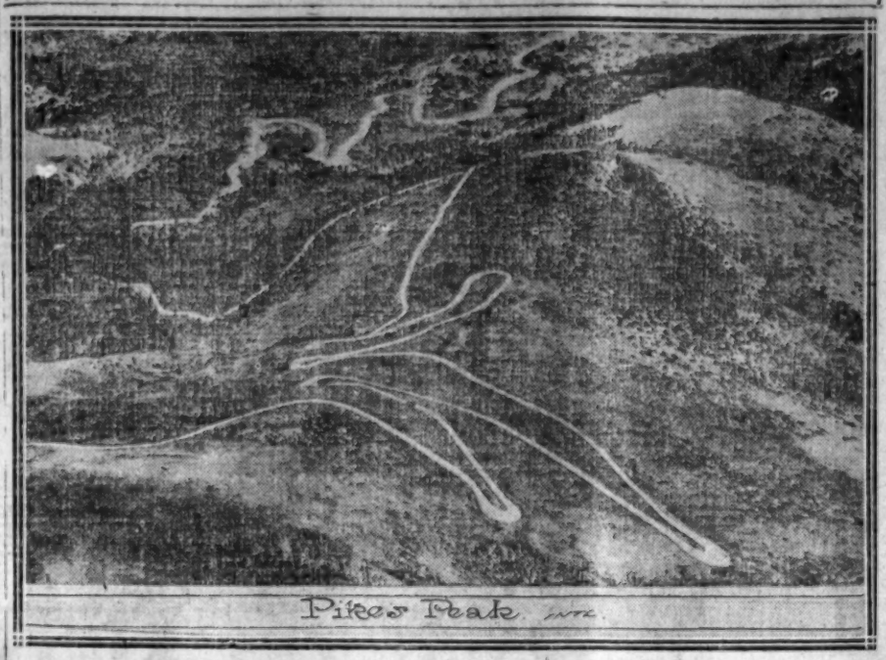
Carry one or two spare tires on a car. It is a good idea to keep them protected from deterioration by covering and from theft by a padlock and chain. Some drivers find it desirable to paint the extra tires. Carry one of two spare inner tubes in a bag. A good repair kit is also a necessity so that tires and tubes can be readily repaired.

Remove grease, oil and acid from tires by using a cloth dampened in gasoline. Prevent damage from rust by the use of rim paint. Mud boils should always be cleaned out and repaired as soon as they develop.

The number of miles of service an owner should get out of a tire, assuming that it is made of proper materials, depends on many conditions. Some of these are under the direct control of the driver. Some are unavoidable. Probably thousands of miles can be added to the use of almost any good tire by giving careful attention to the factors that enter into the depreciation and ruin.

Use a tire as long as it gives good service. When it is evidently worn out be thankful for all the miles it has taken your car, and get a new one.

Studebaker Fastest Up This Mountain



This remarkable airplane view shows the wonderful switchback roads up Pike's Peak, in Colorado, which was used by the speeding automobiles and motorcycles in the annual hill-climbing races.

Mr. Charles H. Myers, driving a Studebaker Big-Six won event No. 3 in the race. The length of the course is 12 miles, over which there is a climb of 2000 feet. Myers' time for the distance was 19 minutes, 21 25 seconds. This is the fastest time ever made over the route by cars with a minimum weight of 2000 pounds.

Before the race, Myers was not considered as a possible winner by the large crowd which thronged the course. It was evident, however, as the powerful Studebaker dashed to the front at the first quarter that Myers would finish among the leaders.

It is customary for many motor car manufacturers to build special cars for the Pikes Peak race, which are usually radically different from their stock models. It is therefore significant that Myers won his classification with a Big-Six on which he had made only six adjustments over the original design. A member of the technical board, which inspects all cars the day previous to the race, made the statement that the Studebaker was the nearest stock car entered in the contest.

Cars entered in the Pike's Peak race are divided into three classes governed by weight and piston displacement. Class there—of which the Studebaker Big Six was the winner—was open to cars with motors having a piston displacement of 300 cubic inches and over, and a minimum weight of 2000 pounds.

And Now, The Aircycle

The cycleplane—an air vehicle operated by foot power of the pilot only—was recently demonstrated at Dayton, Ohio, by its inventor, W. F. Gerhardt, and, writes Current Opinion, the demonstration was declared a success by a number of witnesses.

While the flights made by the machine thus far have not been sensational, the inventor claims that the principles involved can be successfully incorporated in a machine capable of attaining comparatively great heights and speed.

In his longest flight, with the machine operated by and supplied with the pilot's own power, it rose about three inches from the ground and flew approximately twenty feet, which the inventor declares was long enough to insure steady, untarded flight.

"This machine was not intended to fly around the sky, but merely to make the kind of flight it did, to prove scientifically the possibility of human flight in such a machine," the inventor declared.

The cycleplane has seven lifting wings, one mounted above the other by means of a connecting strut three feet high; each wing is approximately two feet in width and three inches thick.

A propeller made of light wood is operated by the pilot by means of a chain and pedal arrangement, much after the manner of a bicycle.

In recent tests, the cycleplane was started forward initially by means of a towline. After the machine gets under way the pilot starts pedaling, and when the propeller revolves at a sufficient speed the machine lifts gradually from the ground and moves forwarded.

The regular stabilizer, rudder and landing gears are used. There are no ailerons on the machine, as it obtains its lifting power by the peculiar placement of the lower wing. The fuselage is approximately twenty feet long and the top wing stands about thirty feet from the floor. The machine operates as glider, when the pedals are not working.

New Features At Motor Cycle Show

(From Our Special Correspondent)

London, Oct. 23.—The motor-cycle show held last week at Olympia marks yet another step in the history of this class of motoring.

While there are no startling departures or innovations, as in many previous years, yet the 1924 models show the great headway which has been made in the motor-cycle industry. This year it would appear that makers have turned their efforts towards making motor-cycling more pleasant, confortable and convenient, and their improvements in the protection of the engines from dirt, without in any way hampering the accessibility, when adjustments are necessary, is a very long felt want.

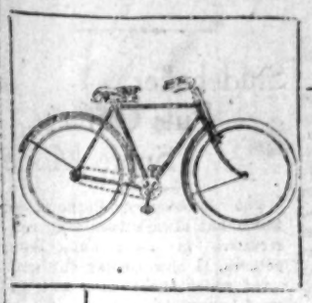
The greatest change noticeable in design is the almost universal adoption of the overhead valve, and it seems only the inevitable that this firmly established feature of all internal combustion engines should at last have been adopted by motor-cycle makers. The distinct headway made by chain-transmission apparent at last year's Show, is continued, in fact to all but the "cut price models," chain transmission has become a sine qua non.

A welcome feature is the number of devices for the protection of drivers and side-car passengers, with a view to making the motor-cycle still more an all-weather machine. Hoods, windscreens, knee-guards and better mudguarding all contribute to making motor-cycling more enjoyable. However, there is yet room for much improvement in this direction. It is still almost essential for the motor-cyclist to wear special clothing, and this, to an enormous extent, destroys its value as a general utility machine. The inadequate protection afforded by the motor-cycle renders two and four seater models are made and the price of £165 makes these machines an excellent investment.

Sidecars also show much improvement in design and follow the general purpose of making cycling more comfortable.

As regards prices, the most confirmed grumbler at post-war prices cannot justifiably find fault with the prices of the new models. Prices are in many cases practically at pre-war level, notably in the case of the most popular "bus" at the present day, the 2¾ h.p. Douglas, which, at its pre-war price of £45 represents one of the best bargains of the Show, whilst the quality and design of the new models renders odious any comparison of post and pre-war machines except that of price.

Altogether one leaves the Show with a feeling of satisfaction and comfort at the indications therein, rather than with a sense of apprehension at the future of the industry caused by some startling innovation which, as a rule, enjoys a meteoric career lasting no longer than Show week.



Announcement

We have just received several shipments of

JUVENILE BICYCLES and CHILDREN'S VEHICLES

of reliable British, American & Canadian makes, which are now being displayed in our Show Room at Attractive Prices. They are of the most complete line ever displayed in SHANGHAI, and offering you a widest SELECTION and Range of PRICES to meet your requirements.

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Boy's & Girl's Bicycles—Steel Tyre Velocipedes
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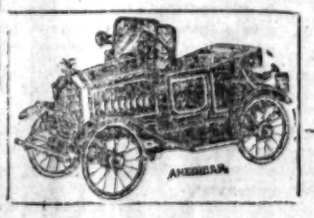
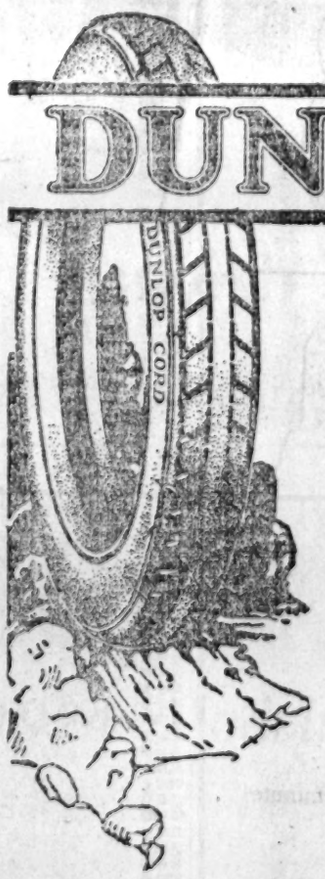


We shall be glad if you will consult us first before you buy XMAS PRESENTS for your children

DUNLOP



As with your car—so with your tyres. It is possible to build cars—and tyres—with no other object in view than a low selling price. But those motorists who measure economy by SERVICE choose a good car and good tyres.

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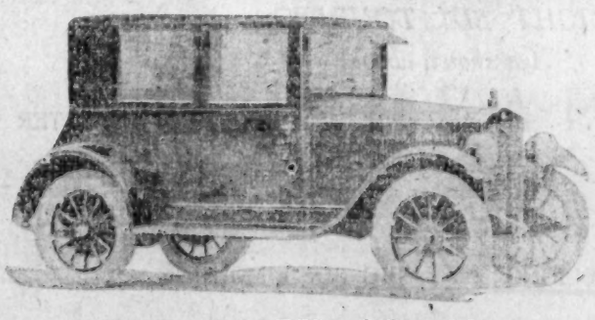
ESSEX MOTOR CARS



ESSEX MOTOR CARS

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With all closed car comforts and utility the Coach combines performance and reliability surpassing far costlier cars, both by official proofs and service records of owners.

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Four Wheel Brakes Make For Safety, Says Buick Distributor For China

The second shipment of the new four wheel brake Buicks to reach Shanghai arrived last Tuesday, on the President Jackson and already a number of these models are observed on the streets. The new cars represent a distinct change in Buick engineering and body design, the greatest change, of course, being the four wheel brakes that are now stock with all Buick models.

Mr. H. S. Honigsberg, distributor in China for the Buick, is enthusiastic about the new models, particularly the four wheel brakes. He says that all who have ridden in these cars have expressed surprise and delight over experiencing an absolutely new motoring sensation.

"The public has already heard of the great strides four wheel brakes have made and before another few months have passed many more makers will adopt them," said Mr. Honigsberg. "Over in Europe, France leads with this equipment. England, Belgium, Italy and Germany follow. There are seventy-five makes of foreign cars with four-wheel brakes. One make—Isotta-Fraschini—has used four-wheel brakes continuously since 1905, so the four-wheel types are hardly new.

"Recently there have come to my ears all sorts of ridiculous stories about what four-wheel brakes will not do. It is quite obvious that stories are circulated by some force that does not like the progress being made by the companies that are using four-wheel brakes. They are trying to discredit this type. It can't be done. You might as well question the judgment of all the good engineering brains of England, France, Italy, Belgium and Germany.

"In the first place let me say that Four-Wheel Brakes Are Safer Than Two-Wheel. The reason for the adoption of four-wheel brakes was need for greater safety. The need has existed for ten years. We made our cars faster, more powerful, rapid accelerators, but forgot all about making them 'good stoppers.'

"The railroad companies developed braking first and then increased their speeds, for it was not until the advent of the air brakes and a brake on each wheel that railroad trains dared to go more than thirty miles per hour. Now we travel at sixty and seventy and the train can be brought to a stop within its own length. In the automobile field we developed engines and bodies and nearly every part of the car and the brakes were hardly touched. In recent years brakes have become worse, as a matter of fact, for diameters could not be increased because the wheel sizes have been getting smaller and smaller.

"The smaller the brake diameter the less effective it is in braking, the wider the brake the longer it will last. The brake diameter may be considered simply as a lever and it is the length of a lever that counts, not how wide it is.

"When there are four levers of a given size they are bound to be more effective than two levers of the same length (diameter). That is why four-wheel brakes stop a car quicker. The four brakes do not have to be applied for so long a period. Four-wheel brakes last longer because the four brakes wear far less than two brakes that have to do the same work of stopping.

"One of the questions that has been asked so often is the effect that the front brakes have on steering. As a matter of fact, steering is easier on cars with four-wheel brakes because of the fact that the designs call for reclining the steering kingbolt. When the bolt is inclined the so-called center point or caster effect is obtained.

"In every four-wheel braking system there is provision for automatically releasing the outer brake on a turn. If the outer brakes locked, there would be an appreciable effect on steering, but the designers knew that and made automatic provision for it. If there were any danger in four-wheel brakes, half the motoring population of France, Italy and Belgium would have been in hospitals long ago.

"I appreciate the fact that not all car manufacturers have engineering departments that can design a correct four-wheel braking system, but that is not saying that in time they will not be able to do so.

"They are all working on four-wheel brakes now and sooner or later they will adopt them whether the cars are heavy or light. The automobile owner will then have as much braking ability as he has engine power and speed that he rarely uses to the maximum, but occasionally he wants to use them. So it should be with brakes. He should have a wide range of ability. He should be able to stop in a few car lengths going at forty miles per hour.

"He may not have to do that more than once a month, but then that once a month will save many lives.

"If all cars in China were equipped with four-wheel brakes there will be far less casualties than there are today.

"Many Insurance Companies in America are making a reduction of 10% on their insurance rates on cars equipped with four-wheel brakes."

Studebaker Puts Out A Sport Mode

The Studebaker Corporation, which has always been very conservative in its manufacturing policies, is now coming out with a car which should meet with instant approval.

It is a car the general type of which has been familiar to the Shanghai public for some time, and is a car which will more than ever before meet the demand of the most conservative, the most exacting and the most progressive. It is the famous Studebaker Special Six touring car.

Heretofore the Studebaker Special Six has come in but two finishes—dark maroon and very dark blue.

While it not designed to place the car on the market as a sport car, nevertheless the addition of a nickel-plated radiator, change in the radiator and hood lines to give a lower racy appearance, the addition of some accessories and the snapping up of the color scheme, tends to put this car in the semi-sport class.

The choice of colors gives opportunity for individuality. A choice of wheels fulfils any requirement.

:-: French Racers :-:

Here are two of the freak-shaped French automobile racing cars that competed in the motor Grand Prix race run near Tours, France, which resulted in a double victory for English Sunbeam cars.

World Motor Transport Congress To Meet In May

The first International Motor Transport Congress ever held in the United States, which will be attended by automotive representatives from all corners of the globe, is to be convened in Detroit, May, 1924.

Its purpose is to provide a better understanding of the economic factors underlying motor transportation in every part of the world. The Congress is under the auspices of the National Automobile Chamber of Commerce.

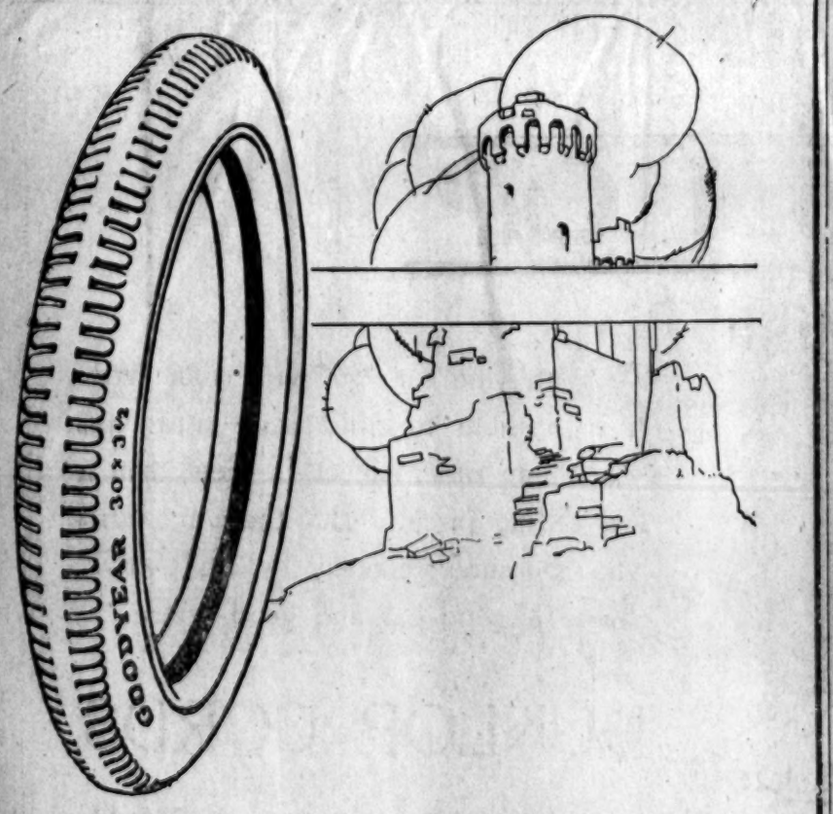
Invitations are to be extended to Foreign Government Officials, automotive associations, dealers representing automotive manufacturers abroad, and editors of trade papers devoted to motor transport in each of 114 countries, where motor vehicles are used.

The Congress is to last four days during which time subjects of direct bearing on the economic development of international motor transport will be discussed by prominent executives, who besides holding important positions in automobile companies, are also active on S. A. C. C. Committees that study automotive problems pertaining to taxation, highways, insurance, distribution, servicing, operation, financing and other co-operative activities.

Actual automotive conditions in specific countries will also receive attention. Speakers to be chosen from among the delegates will be asked to review the automotive situation in their respective continents and the problems with which they are confronted and in the solution of which the manufacturers and delegates from other countries also are interested.

The industry believes that this practical exchange of experiences by official and automotive representatives from all countries, will tend to create a better understanding of the part contributed by the motor vehicle to the economic development of nations and to help in solving urgent transportation problems which are pressing in many countries of the world.

Initial preparations for the Congress are being made by the Foreign Trade Committee of the National Automobile Chamber of Commerce, comprising H. M. Robins, (Dodge), Jay P. Rathbun (White), H. B. Phipps (Hudson), J. D. Mooney (General Motors), Howard S. Welch (Studebaker) and G. F. Bauer, Secretary.



Motorists should not overlook the Goodyear Wingfoot Fabric Tyre.

It is single cured, which allows economy in manufacture, but detracts nothing from the life of the tyre.

Its low price should not be taken as an indication that it is cheaply constructed. Four plies of fabric are used.

Each ply is placed with minute care.

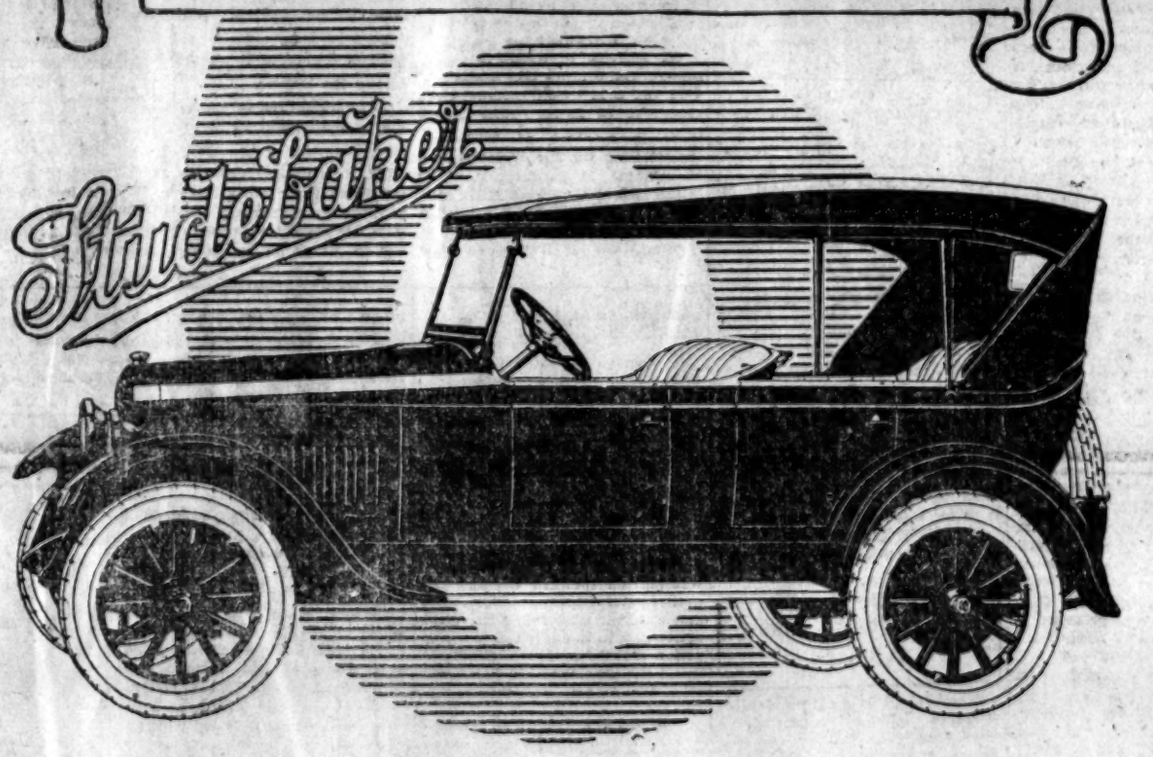
The side walls are made of the same wear resisting tough stock as used in the tread.

In fact not one single item is overlooked that will insure in the Goodyear Wingfoot Fabric 30x3"½ the usual high Goodyear quality.

GOODYEAR

The Peerless Car

CYLINDERS



THE STUDEBAKER LIGHT-SIX

Represents the latest achievement of mechanical engineering.

A Car built for service and comfort.

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The Shanghai Horse Bazaar & Motor Co., Ltd.

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The Story Of Printed Fabrics

BY JOHN W. STEPHENSON

Beginnings Of The Industry In Holland, Switzerland, Germany And England

The industry of calico printing was developed in Holland, England, Switzerland and Germany largely as a result of religious controversies in France which brought about the expatriation of large numbers of industrial workers who in migrating to new fields resumed as best they could their normal occupations.

Many of those who first fled from France established themselves in Holland where they resumed the industry of "toile peinte" with considerable success. It was also a French refugee who is credited with having established the industry in England in 1690.

Le Normand, to whose early researches into the history of fabric printing we are indebted for a great deal of authoritative data credits the establishment of the industry in Neufchatel Canton, Switzerland (1689) to Jacques Deluze, a native of Saintonge in West France.

Deluze was singularly successful, his business growing to such an extent that he was forced to change his locality three different times. In 1750 his son was at the head of one of the largest establishments on the continent. The immensity of his business together with the local prosperity of the district directly contributed to the creation of many competing organizations, some within a very short distance, others developing in Germany, Portugal and France.

A short time prior to the introduction by Oberkampf of the metal roller for printing a considerable impetus was given to the industry by the practically simultaneous discovery in England and in France of the discharge action of acids on oxides and mordants, by which white designs were produced on grounds of various colors.

Oberkampf himself had acquired at Neuchatel all that he knew of the toile pointe industry and the Society Industrial of Mulhouse in its statistics concerning the manufacture of indiennes in Alsace gives the information that "the greatest progress was experienced from the moment when they surrounded themselves with engravers and printers from Neufchatel and Geneva (1746)."

As we have already stated Oberkampf of Jouy was the first to exploit in France printing by rollers, but he was indebted for all of his machines to an English mechanician by the name of Haudris who for 15 or 18 years was attached to his establishment.

At the same time, a modest French worker by the name of Lefevre had perfected machines for printing and engraving rollers thus giving to the industry in France a distinct impulse at a time when all commercial relations with England were forbidden.

"There is," says Le Normand, "considerable uncertainty concerning the epoch at which this industry took root in Germany. After Donnefendorf, in 1523, they imitated at Augsburg, sur futaine (on fustian), the products of India, but it is probable that these were but paintings with pigment, since it was only in 1698 that Neuhoffer was granted the privilege of teindre en garance le tissus imprime.

"Finally Jean Henry, Baron of Schule, is generally credited with establishing the industry in Germany, having obtained in 1750 authorisation to establish a manufacture for indiennes at Augsburg, but one is forced to conclude that this industry was far from having received in the Rhine provinces the development which had already arrived at the houses of Deluze, Dupasquier and Pourtales at Seufchatel."

Engraving on wood which gradually replaced painting soon came to be associated with copper plate engraving and the discovery of some new color processes permitted the manufacturers to multiply and vary the effects of their designs.

At the end of the Eighteenth Century, Pourtales, grandson of a French refugee and ally of Deluze, gave a powerful impetus to this industry and exported his products to all points accessible to commerce. He is credited with maintaining establishments in England, Switzerland, France and Germany.

It has been claimed that calico printing was practiced in England as early as 1676, this apparently being confirmed by references made in 1677 by Sir Jos. Child, director of the East India Company, to goods then coming over from India "for the purpose of being printed upon in imitation of Indian chintzes."

However, in evidence given before the Silk Committee of the House of Commons in 1833, the statement was made that the first printing factory in England was established about the year 1690 at West Shrew, now known as Old Dew Ferry, Richmond, about 150 miles from the Thames. It was said to have been started by a Frenchman who came over from Holland where he had taken refuge after the revocation of the Edict of Nantes in 1685. A large number of persons, both male and female, were employed at this establishment, they being described as "a saucy and independent lot of calico printers who overrun Richmond."

In 1680 local weavers had manifested great hostility to the use of printed and painted cotton from the East, and mobbed India House in revenge for some large importations of chintzes from India, but in spite of an act of Parliament in 1700 against the importation of Indian prints and a prohibitive fine of 200 pounds imposed against smuggling, imported goods still found their way into the country. It must be admitted, however, that the prohibition against importation gave a tremendous impetus to England's infant industry in the production of chintz with blocks by the madder and resist processes, made for sale at home as well as abroad.

In 1702 an excise tax of three pence per yard was imposed by Parliament on all homeprinted calicos and such was the feeling that Parliament was constantly called upon not only to establish restrictive measures by means of taxation, but the demands aimed at the destruction of every important branch of the industry.

On January 31, 1708, J. Cary, in a statement addressed to Parliament made plain the attitude of the manufacturers of woolen goods in the following terms:

"Calicos and raw silks are the things I chiefly aim at and hope to make it plainly appear that these two commodities worked so much more prejudice in our manufactures than all the advantage they bring either to private purses or to the nation in general, and it were to be wished that the wisdom of our Parliament would prohibit their being worn in England lest will destroy the use of our manufactures.

"Few think themselves well dressed until they are made up in calicos, both men and women. Calico shirts, cuffs, pocket handkerchief for the former; dresses, aprons, gowns, petticoats and what not for the latter.

"As if the dead could not rest easy in their graves if wrapped in our native commodities.

"One thing which I aim at in this discourse is to persuade the gentry of England to be more in love with their own manufactures and to encourage wearing them, by their example and use of them giving employment to the poor of our nation who starve at home.

"The general fancy of the people rests upon East Indian goods to that degree that the chints and painted calicos which before were only made use of to clothe children and the ordinary people became now the dress of the ladies, and such is the power of the mode: we saw our persons of quality dress in Indian carpets which but a few years before their chamber maids would have thought too ordinary for them. Chints were advanced from lying on their floors to their backs and even the Queen herself was pleased to appear at this time in China silks and calicos. Not only was this all but it crept into our homes. Our closets, bed chambers, curtains, cushions were nothing but calicos, in short everything that used to be made of wool or silk relating to the dress of women or to the furnishings of their homes, was supplied by the Indian trade."

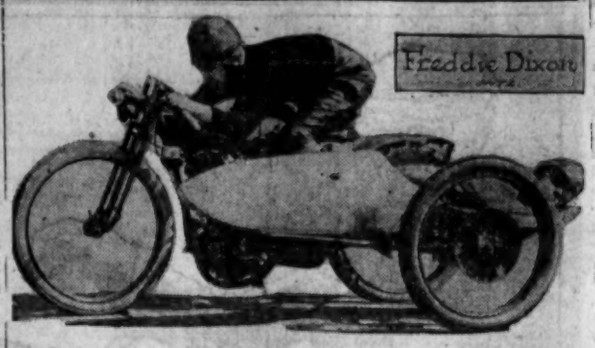
The three-penny tax imposed in 1702 and increased to six pence in 1714 did not accomplish its intended purpose and a new complaint was raised among manufacturers with the result that the legislators, intimidated perhaps by the East London mobs, enacted in 1720-172 a law absolutely prohibiting the wearing of all printed calicos whatsoever, either of foreign or domestic origin." This was modified in 1736 to permission "provided the warp was entirely of linen."

The printing of fabrics began in Glasgow and its environs about 1738; it was taken up at Lancashire during 1764, the work being performed with carved or burned-out blocks of sycamore wood, a block for each color, the color being applied direct to the block by a hand pad.

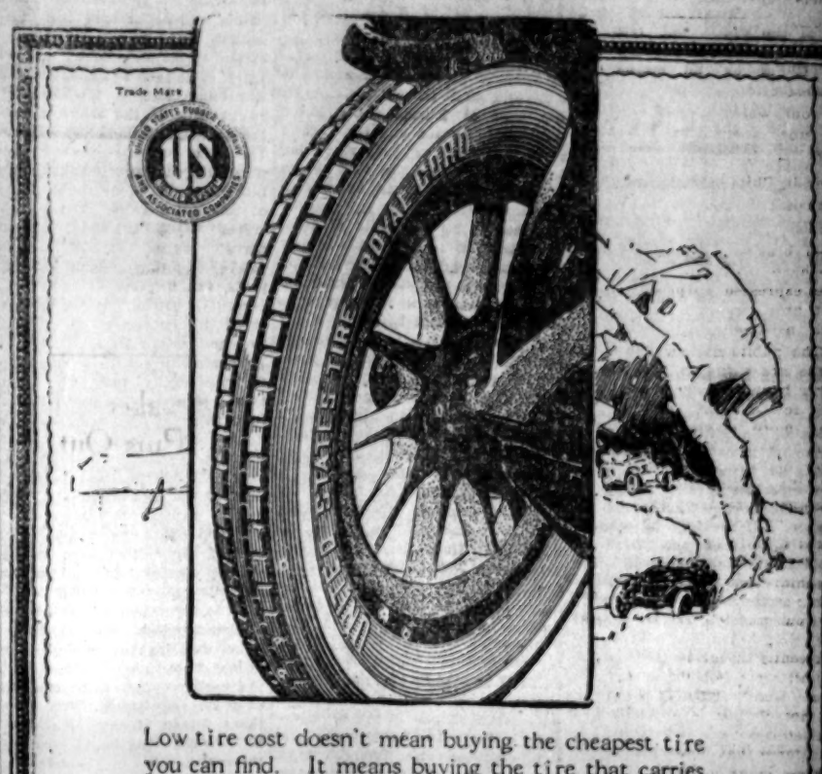
The carving of these blocks and the insertion of metal pins and bands was performed with the most consummate skill. It was the period of marvelous wood carving for furniture (Grinling Gibbons' work was famous 1721) and some of the old blocks now in existence are master-pieces of carving and metal work.

Some time later an improvement was made in the application of the color to the block by the use of the Toby box. The Toby box was a sort of compartment inking pad divided into as many sections as there were colors in the pattern, each section connected by tubes to reservoirs of color, but separated from each other by mastic, so that there could be no mixing of the colors. When the block was applied to the Toby it took up all of the different colors at one operation.

:-: Freddie Dixon :-:



Freddie Dixon broke the world's five and ten-mile records, driving an American motorcycle, with sid e-car and passenger, on the Brooklands (England) track. He did five miles at 85.87 miles per hour and the ten miles at a speed of 82. 72 miles. This photograph shows Dixon making a turn at a speed of more than eighty miles.



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Yokohama As A Trade Port

ITS DEPENDENCE ON SILK; CONSIDERATIONS AFFECTING ITS REVIVAL

WRITING on September 3, a correspondent to the Japan Chronicle described Tokio as a "city of the past," but that is hardly a correct statement. At least it is by no means an opinion shared by the majority of Japanese. Nor is Yokohama likely to be a port of the past, though the earthquake has, relatively speaking, wrought greater havoc in Yokohama than in Tokio. There is no doubt whatever that it will revive, though it is a question whether it will ever recover its former prosperity and standing. In this connection the following extracts from an article in a recent issue of the Oriental Economist (Japanese) will be found of interest.

Yokohama has been reduced to ashes in a moment (as it were) by the recent great earthquake and fire, begins the Editor, and there is a confusing mass of contradictory opinions as to whether the town will recover its former prosperity as a trade port. Whether or no the port will recover of course largely depends on the extent of the efforts of the citizens of Yokohama and those of the authorities, central, prefectural and municipal: but the degree of these efforts must, in its turn, depend on the question of what is the natural position of Yokohama as a trade port, which is concretely shown by the place which Yokohama has occupied in Japan's import and export trade and the substance of the trade handled there.

In point of value, Yokohama's trade represented in 1922 54.91 percent (Y895,463,000) of its figures for the whole country in exports and over 34.56 percent (652,154,000) of the total imports. It is true that the percentage was smaller than it had been in the nineties; but that was not because the trade passing through Yokohama declined, but because ports other than Yokohama developed with the growth of Japan's trade. That Yokohama also considerably developed during the interval is shown by the enormous increase in the values of Yokohama's exports and imports, which were in 1893 only Y55,209,000 and Y36,305,000 respectively. And it is because Yokohama has practically monopolised the export of raw silk and silk textile, one of the country's chief exports, that the exports passing through Yokohama amounted to over 50 percent of the total value of the country's exports, the value of these two items shipped through Yokohama averaging about 75 percent (84.3 percent in 1921) of Yokohama's exports. Yokohama's exports less the value of the said two items represented in 1921 were no more than 12.9 percent of the total value of the country's exports (less the value of raw silk and silk textiles), the amount being only Y94,000,000; moreover, there has been a noticeable tendency for the percentage of these goods to diminish.

Geographically Yokohama is most advantageously situated in respect of trade with North America: as a matter of fact the greater part of its import and export trade is represented by the imports from and exports to that Continent, the percentage of the former, in 1921 standing at 42.27 and that of the latter at 77.5. On the other hand, the position of Yokohama in respect of the trade with other Continents (Europe, Asia, etc.) has been declining year after year, this being particularly the case with exports. In 1913, for instance, Yokohama's exports to Europe and Asia represented respectively 35.86 per cent. and 12.96 per cent. of the total amount of exports (through that port) to the Continents named, whereas in 1921 the percentage sank as low as 9.56 and 9.35 per cent, respectively.

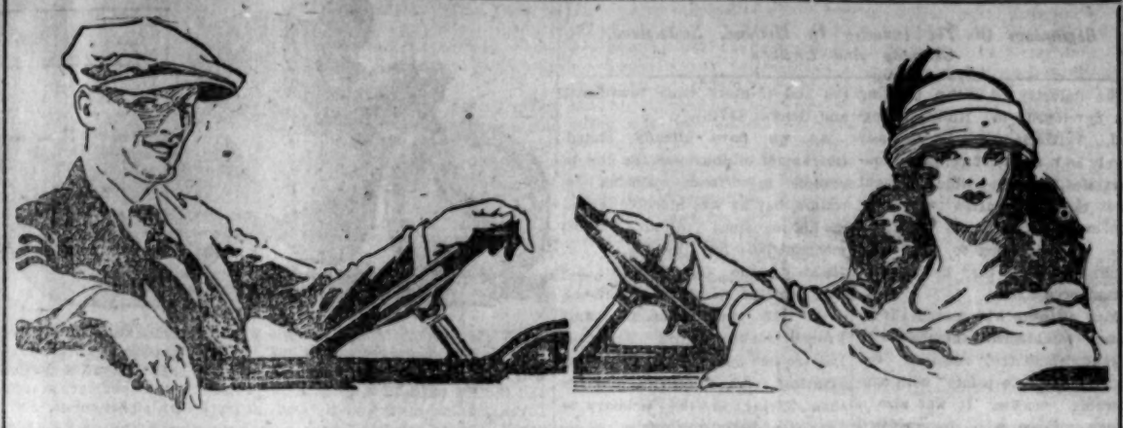
Further, as for the percentage of Yokohama's export trade in respect of the entire value of the country's export trade with various Continents, exports through Yokohama represented in the year 1921, 91.25 per cent. of the entire exports to North America, 76.39 per cent. of those to Europe, 65.9 per cent. of those to South America, and 54.41 per cent. of those to Australia, the percentages being on the increase in the case of exports to North America and Australia and on the decrease in the case of Europe and South America. As for exports to Asia through Yokohama, they represented 15.31 per cent. of the entire value of exports to the same Continent in 1903, but it steeply dropped to 9.8 per cent. in 1921. All this is to be accounted for by the relative georgraphical position of Yokohama and other ports and the fluctuations in the export of raw silk and silk textiles. So if any part of Yokohama's export trade is to be taken over by Kobe in consequence of the almost entire destruction of Yokohama, that port will be limited to the trade with Europe and Asia, which has been gradually decreasing for some years past, and which in 1921 represented less than 20 percent of the total value of exports passing through Yokohama. In respect of the import trade, Yokohama's imports from North America represented in the same year (1921) only 37.64 percent of the entire value of Japan's imports from that Continent, whereas those from Europe and Asia respectively stood at 41.27 and 22.32 percent the percentages showing on the whole, no marked change in recent years, though there has been some gradual decrease in imports from Europe and Asia and gradual increase in those from North America. In brief Yokohama's foreign trade is concentrated on North America, its exports to that Continent in 1921 representing 77.5 percent of the entire value of its export trade in that year, and 91.25 percent of the total amount of Japan's exports to North America. This is owing to the advantageous position which Yokohama geographically occupies in relation to the places of production of raw silk and silk textiles as well as the United States, the greatest customer for those commodities, and this is a factor which makes it no easy matter for another port to step into the shoes of Yokohama. On the other hand, though 42.67 percent of Yokohama's imports for 1921 represented imports from North America, respecting which the port is advantageously situated, the amount was no more than 37.64 percent of the entire value of Japan's imports from the same Continent in the same year, whereas its imports from Europe, respecting which it is disadvantageously situated geographically, represented 41.27 percent of the country's entire imports from that Continent—a fact which indicates that Yokohama's position as an import port is determined by factors connected with the consumption of imports rather than the geographical relations between the countries where the imports come from and the port through which they are imported.

It has already been pointed out that of Yokohama's exports, 70 to 80 percent are in raw silk and silk textile. When one compares the relative position of Yokohama Kobe and Osaka in respect of more important exports in the light of the latest available trade figures, namely, those for 1921, raw silk and silk textiles exported through Yokohama represented 99.52 and 89.81 percent respectively of the total value of the commodities exported by the whole country, thus rendering Kobe and Osaka of no account at all in respect of the export of those items of merchandise. In respect of the export of articles other than raw silk and silk textiles, however, the position of Yokohama is far inferior to that of Kobe or Osaka. For instance of cotton weaving yarns and cotton textiles, which are Japan's other principal exports, Yokohama exports only 2 or 3 percent of the entire value exported by the country. If other exports shipped to the value of Y10,000,000 annually, liquors, "other articles of food and drink" and manufactures of tissues are the only three items which passed through Yokohama to the extent of 30 or more percent of the entire value exported, this being the result of the fact that among liquors Yokohama exported beer to the amount of 78.07 percent, among "other articles of food and drink" canned crabs to the amount of 92.53 percent and among manufactures of tissues silk handkerchiefs and table cloths to the amount of 94 percent, of the entire value of the particular commodity exported. The other principal exports which were shipped through Yokohama to the extent of 30 or more percent of the entire value were cotton crepes (81.13 percent), insulated wires (54.26 percent), braids (43.74), lighting utensils and their parts (32.79 percent), toys (51.28 percent). Owing to facilities enjoyed in connection with production and shipment, the position of Yokohama in regard to the export of these items may be deemed most securely assured. But the total value of beer and eight other items specified next were exported through Yokohama to the value of only Y27,000,000, that is, 29 percent of the total value of Yokohama's exports (exclusive of raw silk and silk textiles) and 3.7 percent of the entire value of the country's exports (also exclusive of raw silk and silk textiles). In regard to the export of other articles of merchandise, the position of Yokohama is very weak, and one cannot be wrong in supposing that the port may be easily supplanted by Kobe and Osaka. The value of those other items amounted to Y67,000,000, that is, 11 percent of the entire value of Yokohama's exports. Of re-exports, 53.95 percent of the entire value passed through Kobe, while only 18.91 percent went by way of Yokohama.

YOKOHAMA'S IMPORTS

A careful scrutiny of Yokohama's imports shows that their ratios to the entire value of the commodities imported by the country at large are specially high in the case of articles for consumption, and that in the case of instruments for production, raw materials and half-finished articles they are far lower than those recorded for Kobe. Imports of which 50 percent or more of the entire value passed (in 1921) through Yokohama include wheat, liquors, tobacco, beef-tallow, cotton textiles, hemp textiles, woollen textiles, tissues and manufactures of tissues, clothes and their accessories, paper and paper goods, books and pictures, sheet-iron and sheet-steel, metal goods (iron nails, rails, building materials for houses, bridges, etc.), time-pieces, scientific instruments and firearms, waggons and ships—all articles for consumption—whereas the only imports which may be regarded as raw materials and of which 50 percent more or less, passed through Yokohama were wool, cocoons, phosphate ore, iron bars, rods, and T and angle pieces. On the other hand the ratios (to the entire value) of the amounts of raw materials and half-finished articles imported through Yokohama were comparatively low, such being the case with oils, fats and waxes, and manufactures thereof (36.77 percent), drugs, chemicals, medicines and explosives (34.21 percent), dyes, pigments, coating and filling matters (31.48 percent), yarns, threads, twines, cordages and materials thereof (19.37 percent) and machinery (38.95 percent), while in respect of all these items the highest ratios were shown by Kobe. If one divides imports into the two general classes of (1) articles for consumption, and (2) instruments for production and raw materials, Yokohama imported in 1921 articles for consumption to the amount of Y230,000,000 (44.55 percent of the total value of Yokohama's imports) and Kobe to the amount of Y177,000,000 (23.17 percent of the total value of Kobe's imports), whereas of instruments for production and raw materials Yokohama's imports amounted to Y286,000,000 (55.45 percent of the total value of Yokohama's imports) and Kobe's came up to Y588,000,000 (76.83 percent of the entire value of Kobe's imports).

In short, the position of Yokohama as a trade port rests, in regard to exports, almost entirely on raw silk and silk textiles, and that position is immovably assured by its advantageous situation both in regard to the districts of production and the United States, the country to which they are mostly shipped. If there is any place that can replace Yokohama, it must be Tokio. But though Tokio is capable of replacing Yokohama, there is no absolute necessity that it should. There are historical considerations, among others, which stand in its way of the transfer of the trade to Tokio. But the greater part of Yokohama's imports being intended for Tokio in its background, there is a greater likelihood of the centre of import dealings passing from Yokohama to Tokio. At any rate, there is hardly any foundation in the much-discussed fear that Yokohama may be supplanted by Kobe. But there is a deeply rooted economic foundation for the argument preferred in some quarters that the reconstruction of Yokohama depends on its existence as part of Tokio, that is, as its outer port.



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Overland	5 "	(model 90)
Studebaker	5 "	(light six)
Hupmobile	5 "	(model 1922)
Chandler	5 "	(model 1921)
Durant	5 "	(like new)
Cadillac	5-7 "	(model 1921)
Cubitt	5 "	(model 1923)
Humber	5 "	(model 1922)
Renault	5 "	(model 1923)
ROADSTERS		
Studebaker	Sport	(model 1921)
Hupmobile	Roadster	(model 1922)
Buick 6	"	(model 1921)
Standard	"	(model 1021)

For your Choice
(LIMOUSINES: COUPES: SEDANS)

Studebaker	Limousine	(model 1922)
Buick 6	"	(model 1921)
Buick 4	"	(latest model)
Dort	"	(brand new)
Hupmobile	"	(model 1922)
Haynes 6	"	(just as new)
Columbia	"	(model 1921)
Hudson	"	model 1921)
Cadillac	"	(model 1922)
Crossley 18 H.P.	"	just as new)
Unic	"	(model 1922)
Dodge	"	(model 1923)
De Dion Bouton Sedan		(model 1922)
Citroen	"	(model 1923)
Morris-Oxford	Coupe	(model 1921)
Essex	"	latest model)
Austin 20	Cabriolet	(model 1922)
Fiat	"	late model)

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D.G.

CUPID WOULD HAVE A SNAP IF ALL THE MOONLIGHT CAME IN THE SUMMERTIME

China Press Sports

A MARRIED MAN OBJECTS GIVING HIS WIFE SPENDING MONEY BE-CAUSE SHE INVARIABLY SPENDS IT

SHANGHAI, SUNDAY, DECEMBER 2, 1923

CLUB BEATS POLICE, RECS ALSO VICTORS

Football Results About As Expected In Both Leagues

POLICE STRONG

Champions Have Rather Easy Time With St. Xaviers

RESULTS
FIRST LEAGUE
Recs 8. St. Xavier's 0.
S. F. C. 6. Police 2.
SECOND LEAGUE
Maritime Co. 6. Pub. Sch. 1.
St. Xavier's 2. Hanbury Sch. 0.

BY "WHISTLE"

Saturday's results worked out pretty much to form and no startling surprises were produced. The Club took their points from the Police, but only by the poor shooting of the latter's forwards. Better shooting at the beginning would probably have produced a draw, as the Police are a different team with a two or three goal lead to what they are when three down.

The Recs beat St. Xaviers easily, but it was not till the second half that they found their form, as they only scored two in the first.

S. F. C. vs. POLICE

This was an interesting game and the result should have been much more even than it was, the Police throwing some fine chances away in the early part of the game which they needed badly later on.

The game started punctually, and within the first minute the Police forwards visited the Club goal and Watson refused an open goal close in, putting behind.

Directly after, a miskick by Meyers gave another grand chance but poor shooting robbed the Police again.

The Club had not begun to pull together and another attack by the Police went right down, but hopeless play in front of goal wasted the effort.

CLUB SCORE

Then the Club began to settle down and their first point came from some good work, Deer went down and passed to Coulcher who sent it on to Dalley. The latter broke back and scored with a nice right foot cross shot.

The Police broke away, and a misunderstanding between Gowan and Brown gave Watson a glorious chance, but to no purpose.

The second goal must have been a surprise to the Police defence as Meyers who was following up well, received from Goldman, and running through beat Quayle, scoring in good shape.

Steady Police pressure at this stage produced several corners and from the clearance of one of these the left-half sent in a peach which was too good for Leach to clear, he stopped it but Munson rushed it through.

The Club had found their stride, however by now, and a characteristic run by Phillips gave Goldman an easy chance, he was too well marked and his shot went over.

They came back strongly, though and a piece of perfect combination produced another. Deer worked down with Phillips and sent across to Goldman, from him it went to Coulcher and from him to the net by the non stop route.

The Club were playing fine football at this stage and it was only Quayle's fine kicking which saved the Police.

Their forwards came down again in force, but once again when the Club couldn't stop them, they saved them the trouble of trying by putting wide from close in a runaway attack by the Club found Goldman well, up but the ball went over.

Then just before half-time the Club left got away and Coulcher taking from Dalley barged past three men and finished with a great shot, putting the Club three ahead for the half.

The Police had more of the second half, but it was mostly in mid-field, time and again they were well away, only to let the movement fizzle out in front of goal. The halves, specially MacDonald worked finely and carried the ball up, but somehow things just wouldn't happen in the goal scoring way.

The Club frequently broke away and were always dangerous, on one occasion Coulcher hit the bar with a high one, and on another Gold-

(Continued on Page 2)

It Was A Busy Week

THE PAPER HUNTER
out for his — 'PINK'.
Thanksgiving!
A.D.C.
Jack Raynes reigns supreme over Merry Madame Sherry!
St ANDREW'S BALL
— Wi' a social glass o' strunt
They started aff careerin'
Fu' blythe that night
Robert Burns
SOCCER SPORTSMEN — STRIVE for SOUVENIR! —
TIGORA the Moro with a hefty Left!
CRAB

SCOUTS TURN OUT FOR WEDDING OF OFFICIAL TODAY

Scoutmaster Noel Jacobs And Miss Dora Bogomolsky To Wed

BY DOMINO

The Jewish Troop of Boy Scouts won the shield at the Jamboree last May. The Scoutmaster who did much to carry them to victory was Mr. Noel Jacobs. Today he is winning another laurel—this time in the form of a very charming little lady named Miss Dora Evelyn Bogomolsky.

This Mr. Noel Jacobs has been one of the mainstays of our Scouts for the last few years and it is little wonder that both Scouts and Cubs are turning out in force this afternoon to do him honor when he gives his name and fortune to the named lady at the Ohel Rachel Synagogue.

We Scouts are not going to lose Jacobs. His wife was a Girl Guide. That means she will make him keener than ever on the movement. Let me give you a brief history of a fine Scouter.

Scoutmaster Noel Stanley Jacobs has, since the age of ten, been keenly interested in Scouting in one way or another. His father was keen on camping and teaching a boy to do things for himself and many were the camps enjoyed in Hongkong with his father, brother and a friend. This was before Scouting was officially introduced into Hongkong, but with the aid of a copy of "Scouting for Boys" they carried out many of the Scout ideals. This continued until he left Hongkong.

At the age of eleven he was a member of the Boys' Brigade in Hongkong which was run on Scouting lines. It was while here that he saw the Chief Scout, Sir Robert Baden-Powell, who inspected them at Government House.

Later he was an instructor to the Scout Troop attached to St. Joseph's College, Hongkong.

When S. M. Jacobs came to Shanghai some seven years ago he became interested in the Russian Troop of Scouts which was then being formed here, starting as Instructor and later becoming Scoutmaster of the Troop, which distinguished itself on more than one occasion in field days and night attacks with other Troops.

A little over three years ago he joined the Thomas Hanbury School Troop as Assistant Scoutmaster, but found it impossible to work in with the School hours and so transferred to the Jewish School Troop, of which he is now Scoutmaster.

He has been for over two years Honorary Secretary to the Baden-Powell Boy Scouts Association, receiving a gold Swastika (Thanks Badge) in 1922 and being recommended recently for the Medal of Merit.

St. John's Beats Nanyang In Colorful Game By 2 To 1

BY DOMINO

"Onward Christian Soldiers" mingled its strains with the Austrian National Anthem, and at times I honestly believe that "Yes! We have no bananas" also made a fugue like effect during the ninety minutes that the eleven chosen lads from St. John's University entertained another eleven boys from Nanyang College.

It was a great game. To be brief let me say that St. John's won by the odd goal in three. Oh! the crackers and fireworks! My dear good Sunday-like readers those Johnians went wild. I don't blame them a bit. You see they had to face defeat twice last year at the hands of their friendliest foes,

I travelled out to the St. John's ground yesterday afternoon. I crossed in a quaint sort of ferry to the side "Over There" and what a sight delighted the eyes. Flags were flying. Gongs were gonging. Trumpets were blaring. Crowds were swaying this way and that. On this side were all the Johnians. Opposite were the Nanyangians, and among them you could discern their coach—'Alec Leslie—flitting from player to player and giving them final orders.

Racing down both lines were young-fellah-me-lads dressed in most of the colors of the rainbow. They were wildly calling upon every one to make a noise. I asked a nice little Chinese boy what they were doing and he said "They are the cheer leaders." I listened carefully for the Hip hip hurrah. Nothing doing. This is just what I heard.

Rah! rah! rah-rah-rah!
Yes, we've no ban-an-nan-na
S. J. S. J. St. John
Soccer's better than Mah Jongg.

And on the other side the leaders seemed to yell.

Nanyang-Nanyang San-E-Gar,
Onward Christian Soldiers!
Yah,
Hi-yah-hi-yah Timbuctoo!

We'll beat the stuffing out of you.

Now I don't pretend that this is the exact and literal translation of what was being sung. It just struck me that it might be. The game was a corker. The first half presented soccer as good as anything one would wish to see.

For forty five minutes both teams put in all the stuff they had in them. The Nanyangians were the first to invade the enemy's territory but they were quickly expelled, and then the ball spent most of its time in the Nanyang area.

I have seen these games twixt these same teams many times, and what struck me especially was the extraordinary improvement in the St. John's team. They played like a team. Everyone seemed to sense just where the other fellow was. For those first forty five minutes the eleven was superb in its unity. It was that forward line of theirs that carried all before them. It was that very fine outside left of theirs who twice in the opening half gave opportunities which resulted in goals. It was delightful to see the beautiful way in which the forward quintett juggled the ball from foot to foot. That won the match. I repeat that both of the St. John's goals came from the initative work of their outside left. I think his name is Mo Hyi-Li. The players who took advantage of his openings and scored the goals were Wei Pah Zu and Li Pao Tsing.

The second half saw both teams tired. I don't wonder at it. The opening pace was terrific. It was in this half that the boys from Nanyang showed up well everywhere but in front of goal. They really had opportunity after opportunity to score. The shooting was wild. Wild! It was wilder than the wildest bull that ever pampassed the Pampas. Alec will agree with me. It was an off day for Nanyang. But they scored. They scored in the second half and they pressed well. Those Johnians must have been pleased when the whistle called for cessation of hostilities. I thought that every moment the equalizing goal would be forthcoming but it didn't.

The outstanding players of the sides were the outside left and right of the victors, the outside left and right back of the Nanyang folk. A word of praise must also be meted out to both goalies. The things they missed everybody else would have missed.

Mr. Yorke held the whistle and the game in hand from start to finish. He is evidently a believer in using the whistle as seldom as possible. A great deal of the very pleasant game witnessed yesterday by thousands of people was undoubtedly due to Mr. Yorke's fine handling of it.

Rah! rah! rah-rah-rah
John's and Nanyang sportsmen are,
If a soccer game you seek
Visit Nanyang Saturday Week.

Jewish Recs Win At Hongkew Park

The Jewish Recreation Club met and defeated the Shanghai Recs second team in a fast game at Hongkew park yesterday afternoon: The score was 2 to 1.

The Recs scored their goal in the first half. In the second half Feingold and Hale, of the Jewish Club, scored the goals which won the game for their club.

The play was fast throughout, the Recs attacking the Jewish goal, but unsuccessfully except in the first half.

Mr. F. Madar refereed the game.

RUGBY BOARD PUT BAN ON COSTLY GIFTS

Colonial Union Suggestion For Conference Is Approved

(Reuter's Service)

London, Nov. 30.—A meeting of the International Rugby Board was held in London today to consider the Macpherson case. The Board passed a resolution disapproving of the action of the Welsh Union in sanctioning the presentations on account of their high intrinsic value. The resolution recommends that no mementoes exceeding the value of £2 shall be given.

The Board agreed to the Colonial Union's suggestion to call a Rugby Conference, which will be held in London, and also advised that proposals regarding Colonial visits should first be submitted to the International Board.

Note: Neil Macpherson, the Newport forward and Scottish international, was suspended by the Scottish Rugby Union on November 10 for receiving a memento gift on the occasion of presentations made by Newport Town to 22 members of the Newport Club to celebrate last season's unbeaten record.

All Whites Win Basketball Game

Outplayed by a wide margin, the quintet representing Shanghai College met defeat in the hands of the "All Whites" Basketball Team last night in the College gymnasium. A record crowd, composed mostly of the students of the College, witnessed the game and the result surprised many of the spectators. During the first few minutes, the forwards for the victors had a hard time to locate the basket as they were unacquainted with the floor. This difficulty was, however, soon overcome and they succeeded in piling their score. At the end of the first half, the "Whites" stood on the long end of a 31-5 score.

After the interval, the College five tried hard to even up the score by some changes in its players. But the nice team work on the part of the winners rendered all their efforts futile. "Long-fellow" Wong played well at center, having to his credit 32 points in all, while Tan, the left forward, contributed 20 points. For the losers, Ma played a fast game. The final score was 62-15, in favor of the visiting team.

Mr. E. Hazzard, of the Navy "Y" refereed the game to the satisfaction of both the players and spectators.

TINGLE—GARCIA BATTLE FRIDAY AT NEW CARLTON

Title Scrap For Bantamweight Championship To Be Staged

This week's boxing card at the New Carlton—set for Friday night—undoubtedly will be the best yet offered, as it will bring Billy Tingle and Lenardo Garcia together in a battle to decide the bantamweight championship of the Orient. These boys each have one decision over each other, and as their next bout will probably be the last, at least while they are in China, it will be for blood. Both boys are going to the States this winter and both are anxious to take the title with them.

Promoter Sam Davis said yesterday that a good card of preliminary bouts would be fixed up to precede Friday's main event, announcement of the names of the contenders to be announced later.

One thing that makes Friday's fight of special interest is the fact that the winner of it is to meet Cap't Matty Smith the following week in what looms up from this distance as the fight of the winter.

Interest in the Carlton boxing programs is growing steadily, the last card attracting the largest audience yet. This week's card, being much better than any yet offered, ought to draw out the fans in even greater numbers.

WILLIAM NAST COLLEGE DEFEATS ST. PAUL'S HIGH

Goalkeeper Slips In Mud And Weak Shot Goes For Only Goal

The annual football game between St. Paul's High School, Anking, and William Nast College, Kiukiang, was played on November 26 at Anking. The William Nast team won by the score of one goal to nil. The game was played throughout in a drizzle of rain, and with a strong north wind blowing across the field, which made the best brand of football impossible.

In the first half the teams were quite evenly matched as to teamwork, with the William Nast players slightly the more aggressive. Owing to the slippery ball many kicks were missed which would ordinarily have come off. The one goal of the game surprised the William Nast team quite as much as the Anking boys, as it was a weak shot from close to the goal, which the Anking goalie would ordinarily clear without difficulty. As he reached for the ball however, he slipped and fell, and the ball trickled into the net. Before and after this one score he cleared many harder and more difficult shots with ease.

As the whistle blew for the start of the second half the St. Paul's team started off with a strong offensive, and from that time the play was almost entirely in William Nast territory. During this half the Anking team decidedly outplayed the visitors, but again owing to the condition of the field and the ball, many of their shots at goal went a trifle wide, and others lacked the usual punch. That they did not score several times despite these handicaps is, however, entirely due to the remarkable play of the William Nast left fullback. His kicking was easily the outstanding feature of the game. In spite of the slippery ball he did not miss a kick throughout the game, and his kicks always carried force and distance to get the ball well out of dangerous territory.

The game was marked by good sportsmanship on both sides, with fast clean play, only being held up on one or two occasions for technical fouls. This game was the fourth annual contest, and was the rubber game, each side having won one game, and with one tie. The scores have been either one to nil, or one to one, on each occasion, evidencing the evenness of play in each game.

The St. Paul's team has had two previous games this season, also with close scores. On November 16 they played Boone University Middle School at Wuchang, the game ending in a one to one tie. The next day they played the Boone University team and were beaten by two goals to nil. On each occasion they showed good head-foot and team-work, and were beaten or tied by the breaks of the game rather than by being outplayed by their opponents.

The line up of yesterday's game:

St. Pauls: James Hu rw, David Lin ri, Luke Den cf, Stephen Chang li, Bismark Chang lw, John Sen rh, Randolph Wu ih, Andrew Yeh rf, Frank Yin (Capt.) lf, Abel Wei g.

William Nast: Tsao Ju rw, Chiu Jen Chih ri, Hsiang Tzu Chin (Capt.) cf, Ko Tzu Chuin li, Liu Chien Pin lw, Hsia Chin Fa rh, Chang Fu Yang ih, Tsao Yu rf, Fu Lin lf, Liu Hsiao Lin g.

Referee, Mr. C. A. Burch of Wuhu.

Mr. Moon Wins Paper 'Unt On Wee Mac, Jumps And Ditches Prove Disastrous

Mr. Lester Lays A Difficult But Interesting Course, And Hounds Have Trouble In Following; Many Take Headers

By Dismal Jimmy

So now Dismal Jimmy must again take up the thankless task of Scribe, as if he hadn't already enough of it in his "pidgin!" But Johnnie Walker hath pressed so much for relief that, as usual, he hath gotten his way. So now to work!

Hounds were all agog during the week to know what sort of a run they were going to get out of 'Enery Lester.' 'Enery had won the first hunt of the season in fine style—like a two year old—though he is a welterweight. The hunt was no easy one to win, either; ding dong galloping from start to finish, and a wonderful finish, too! The women have been busy ever since sewing on buttons, for nearly everybody busted his waistcoat buttons at the first hunt, laughing at the performance of Mr. Soyka, who presented his inimitable transformation trick at the finish. As one bystander remarked, he had never seen anything so funny as Soyka's face as he collapsed backward into the jump—excepting the same face when he came out of the mud.

But first a word of sympathy for the master of our fellow Hunt Club at Tientsin. I see in Friday's paper that Mr. J. Benbow Rowe master of the Tientsin Hunt Club, was injured in the first paper hunt of the season. He fell and bust his collar bone. Our sympathy with him in his misfortune, and may he soon get well and ride again!

WHAT OF THE ROUTE?

And now hunters have all been yapping to know what 'Enery Lester would do. It was whispered that he was going to Kiangwan, whereat a tremor of apprehension shook the manly breasts of the hunters. Then word went forth that he had enlisted the assistance of that wily old fox, one J. W. Potter, erstwhile master of this same hunt club, to lay a run that would put the performance of Spence in the shade. Ye Gods! Do you remember that hunt? When hunters lay in rows like crocodiles basking on the bank, all unable to climb the bottomless trench in which they found themselves entombed.

And then came word on Friday that the hunt really and truly was fixed, and that it would start at Pinkie's line in the Rubicon. Came visions at once of bottomless pits, and eager consultations of the best work on the subject, chief among which is Ben Bleth's Bathymetrical Survey of the Deeper Mud Holes of the Rubicon.

But Potter did not go, after all. It was Springfield who was responsible for the route, assisted by Lady Jellicoe, Mr. and Mrs. Lester, Mr. Sparke, Mr. Hickey and Mr. S. Barton.

And at Pinkie's line it started. That was obvious for all the King's horses and all the King's men—to say nothing of their womenfolk—were there at the start. The new master himself, resplendent in his new pink coat, made them all a pretty speech, wished them a hell of a good time, and left them to their fate.

Then all took off. To some it was unfortunate; others whirled on in gay career, like cockroaches on a summer's eve, till either they achieved success or fell by the wayside. Alas that of some no tidings yet have come. Numerous inquiries at the Hongkong bank have failed to locate the whereabouts of Mr. Soyka, and not a few are getting anxious about their overdrafts. General Macnaughton is believed to have come through unharmed, but it is rumored that Dolly Dalgarno has been lost with all hands. The squash on the first line was very dreadful—everybody seemed in such a hurry to fall into the jumps, and many achieved their object, including our dear friend Archie David, who fell heavily; fell into his hat, in fact, the pony knocking him still further under it until only the tip of his nose was showing.

BILLY TUMBLES

Mr. William Hill was the next casualty. His injuries are not believed serious, but it looks as though his month were extended to include both his ears, and on the whole perhaps his jovial appearance enhanced.

Then came a long run over the inner Rubicon course, where Mr. Hemorrhage forged ahead at a great rate, then fell and was lost on the Memorial line. The jumps here are grand, although Mr. Knight, otherwise called Trotzky, has his doubts, for he could not get over them.

Then came the long run near No. 8 bridge, which brought down all the staff of the Small Investors Company, and with them, we fear, perished Mr. Stitt; but no S.O.S. signal came from his manly breast, so none missed him.

There was a long rest at the Stone Bridge on this run and when all were over the Master shouted vociferous orders to give no one a start, so off they went again. Mr. Soyka thought he ought to have a good start here, but the Stewards wouldn't let him.

There was another great squash at the first jump. Everybody wanted to jump at the same place, but there was plenty of room. One poor fellow—at first it looked like Harry Morriss—had his coattails torn off and collapsed on the far side of the jump.

"He lay like a warrior taking rest,
With his partial cloak around him."

Then down came Reay on Red Surrey, and Daniel Brand joined him in misfortune. The hunt crashed through a wade just before Sparkes' Pit, led by Thompson, and soon they were all

GOOD RUGBY IN PRACTICE GAME, NIEL PLAYS WELL

Blacks Win By 3 Points To Nil In Interesting Contest

A game was played yesterday afternoon on the Cricket Club ground between two Club sides. Owing to the difficulty of collecting four fifteens the original arrangements were cancelled and only one game was played.

A start was made shortly after 3:30 when Blacks captained by Dewar kicked off. The game was distinctly interesting due to the openness of play throughout, forwards on both sides packed well and the ball came out continuously, thus giving the three-quarters many opportunities. Niel and Thach at half were both good; the former is undoubtedly a "find" and should be very useful.

During the first half whites had most of the ball, then forwards took heart in several good rushes. Unfortunately no score resulted as the threequarters were unable to combine. The only score came just before half time when from a penalty kick against Whites, Collar backed up and touched down. The kick failed (3-0).

On resumption Black's forwards rallied and matters were now reversed. Time after time the ball came back extraordinarily well enabling Neil, to start a threequarter movement,—unfortunately Lawson at stand off more often than not fumbled his passes. Although Blacks were all but over on several occasions the opposition was too good and no further score resulted, leaving Blacks victors by 3 points to nil. The threequarters were good individually but had little idea of combination,—running obliquely perhaps being the main offence.

Thomson was the pick and used his hands well, but he must get his wing man going, instead of cutting in.

The forwards on both sides were better in the scrimmage than in the loose. Dewar, Grew and Steward showing up in particular.

At full back Mills was reliable.

wallowing in the wade. Then the Tally-Ho rang out loud and clear, and when they had been so anxious to get in, now they were even more anxious to get out.

"And those behind cried forward,
"And those before cried back,
"And backwards and now forward
"Wavered that deep array.
"And to and fro the standards reel
"And the victorious trumpet peel
"Died fitfully away."

They all got out again somehow, the Lord knows how they did it. In the mess Fitzgerald came to grief and Knipechield climbed over the ears of his pony to seek a watery grave. Then Robinson took command of the hunt and led it to the Pawnshop, where the Chinese laid a pup to the right; but Springle had loped off to the left, near Fearon's line, and the hunt yelped with glee as they found where he had gone.

THE PACE TELLS

The pace and the distance now told heavily. Newbigging hit the dust, than three more at a little grip. General Macnaughton was passed dead to the world and all else besides; while Hughes took a nose dive and thence had to walk. A few wades were met with—very water, for one or two, and then after a long fearsome run the hunt ended at Stiffert's Dry Cut—where he won on the gallant old pony l'Aisne.

Moon and Springfield competed hotly for the winning honor, but Moon did the trick on Wee Mac. Macgregor says he's sorry he ever sold him. Never again, quoth he! Hugh Maitland would have been placed only he fell off at the last jump and the pony dragged him through the flags. Von Heidenstam only just got over the last jump and nearly fell into it. Harry Morriss didn't do his little wall jump at the end as well as his admirers were hoping he would.

So our congrats to Mr. Moon. He has a good pony in Wee hunt Mac and may his shadow never grow less. Now they want to know where he's going to lay his first hunt. Some say in Tarzan, beyond the Soochow Creek. A fine country, Tarzan—the country of the apes; but rumor is a lying jade, and methinks it will be somewhere else.

The following is the card of this very excellent hunt, which for once in a while was a real paper hunt, and not a ruddy steeplechase:

Start, Pinkie's Finish, south side Long Village.
Fullish, Lester's.
Hunt laid by H. W. Lester.
R. Moon—Wee Mac.
P. Stang Lund—Oldsmobile.
V. M. Halmovitch—Yellow Peril.
A. S. Withers—Night Raider.
J. V. Botelho—Tiger.
J. Lion—The Quagga.

Club Beats Police, Recs Also Victors

(Continued from Page 1)

man just going through was tripped and his shot went wide.

GOLDMAN SCORES

He scored at last from a pass by Deer, evading Quayle and Clissold and getting cleanly. Again the Police woke up, and though without Crowley who had retired, they notched another.

Watson scoring with a fine shot as a finish to some real combination in midfield. They should have had another, just after as Leach had fallen to save a cross shot, but the ball was sent clean across the goal mouth into touch.

The game finished with a fine solo performance by Goldman, who ran through and scored with a low screw, making the Club winners with a six, two victory.

On the Police side it was a defence game. Quayle, Clissold and MacDonald practically carrying the team. All three were playing their best, and it was tough luck for them to see their work spoilt at the finish so often.

For the Club, Meyers starred for the defense, tackling, backing up and dropping back to assist the backs, who did not seem very sure of each other, and Brown's kicking was not any too safe. The forwards were all good, but Deer would have worried the defense more if he had worked in towards goal when well up, instead of staying out on the touch line.

LUSITANO'S WIN

The Lusitanos in the second division defeated the Customs Club in a football game in Hongkew park yesterday afternoon by a score of 11 to 0.

The Lusitano's goals were made by L. Marcel, who got 5, Capt. H. Collaco, who made 4, P. Costa, 1, and J. Silva, 1.

The Javelin Thrower

Mlle. Gancel

ENGLISH women beat French women athletes by a score of 40 to 26 in an international sports meeting in the Pershing Stadium, in Paris. Mlle. Gancel, of the French team, won the javelin throw and broke the world's record for women.

-:- "Roadside Poker" -:-

There used to be a game called "Roadside Poker" which, in a more refined and moral age, seems to be better known as "traveling whist." It consists in amassing a score of points by counting the animals on your side of the road, which score, if your eyes are keen and fortune favors you, shall be greater than your companion can make by counting on his side of the road. Different animals count different points. Two-legged animals are ruled out altogether in the highest development of the game. This means that men and chickens don't count anything. But it leaves room for dispute if you should see a one-legged man or a one-legged chicken.

The precise way in which the game is played may vary with the section of the country. According to the best traditions, however, and such whist authorities as Work and Elwell have nothing to offer to the contrary, a white horse counts five and a cat in a window counts 50, while all other four-legged animals count one point each. The game puts a premium on two admittedly excellent qualities, honesty and quick observation. The effort to check up your competitor's count, if it seems to be becoming too rapid, is dangerous because it exposes you to the danger of missing things on our own side. It is, therefore, one more game in which, to quote the historic strategists from Jomini to "Big Bill" Tilden, the tennis champion, "a good attack is the best defense."

There are subtleties to this game and opportunities for finesse which may not be apparent to the novice. On one occasion a player halted the game for the apparently innocent purpose of asking for a drink of water at a farmhouse which stood on his side of the road. While engaged on this errand he induced the farmer's wife to put her cat in the window. If the cat had kittens he doubtless would have included them and claimed 50 points for each. It is a fine and delicate question whether a man like that should be praised for the wisdom of his play or be regarded, like Bret Harte's heathen Chinee, as having concealed a card too many up his sleeve.

* * *

When all our statesmen who have been abroad this summer have recrossed the ocean, and are safely back home on what the late Mrs. Leiter was basely charged with having called "terra cotta," they will evidently line up in Congress and play "roadside poker," or "traveling whist," for days on end while the country, so long as it is interested, helps count the points. In this game kings and queens will be at a discount. But a prime minister who can be directly quoted, to this effect or that, should be worth all of the 50 points of a cat in a window. An ordinary citizen, from a peasant to a duke who either asserts or denies that the entry of the United States into the World Court or the League will save or imperil civilization, will apparently count as much as a rabbit or some other numerous and rapidly multiplying quadruped.

Hiram Johnson, Medill McCormick, Senator Brookhart, Senator La Follette, Senator Underwood, and a score of others, including, last but not least, our own representative, Speaker Gillett, will be able to enter when this great congressional party at "roadside poker," or "traveling whist," is formally opened. But, as in most games, some will prove better players than others. Speaker Gillett is known in Washington as a good whist player and he was once understood to be not a bad poker player. But, in the present game, he should have at least one advantage and should know more about the real condition of Germany, when he gets through his trip, than other congressional travelers. The year before Mr. Gillett went to Amherst, where he graduated in 1874, he spent studying in Germany, living in a German family and absorbing the language and customs of the country. Probably he has not had much occasion to speak German of recent years, but a language once well learned in that way and at that age comes back to one quickly and easily when one goes again where it is spoken on every side.

As for the comparative ability of an investigator who can speak the language of the country and one who can't, little need be said. How many of the Johnsons, the McCormicks, the Underwoods, and the rest can speak German, is something which has not yet been divulged. Our congressmen are sometimes elected upon their capacity to utter words and make noises from a platform, but that is a different thing from being a linguist. One's guess is that the majority of the congressional travelers lack any approach to a working knowledge of the languages of Europe. They will bring back some valuable impressions in spite of that lack, and their journeyings are to be approved. But the man who can stand up in Congress and argue upon the basis of what he has gathered directly, wherever he wished to gather it, without having to depend upon an interpreter or upon some native able to speak English, is likely to receive the more respectful attention.

* * *

While the journeyings of the congressional travelers cannot fail in the aggregate to be a benefit, it is easy to imagine that if they all insist upon reporting their experiences and their impressions, some of the least acute and most long-winded will be added to the always recognised list of congressional bores. Their scores at "roadside poker" may lack interest. They may, in fact, come to be regarded as nuisances like a college undergraduate who made a trip to Europe during the summer vacation and was so filled with his own importance that he could talk of nothing else on his return. One Sunday he was to lead the class prayer-meeting, and a special effort had been made to induce the members of one of the class athletic teams to attend in a body in the hope of their conversion to ways of righteousness. The leader got up to give the opening prayer. "Oh Lord thou knowest that I was in Europe last summer," he began, but got no further. For at that instant the members of the team on the rear bench kicked it over with a crash as being the most effective form of protest they could adopt. It would not be dignified to kick over the chairs or benches in the Senate or the House of Representatives, but, then, it isn't necessary; the members can walk out when a bore begins to speak, and generally they do.

Filipino Boys Both Victors

New York, Oct. 23.—Pancho Villa easily defeated Jarvis White last night in an 8 round bout without decision in Philadelphia.

On the same bill Pete Sarmiento got the newspaper decision over Benny Bans. This is the first time that Sarmiento had appeared in Philadelphia and he made a good impression among the fans being loudly cheered at the end of the fight.

THE BEAUTY EXPERTS

WHAT THE BEST OF THEM HAVE TO SAY ON VARIOUS SUBJECTS—HOME RECIPES

THE MAGNETISM OF BEAUTIFUL HAIR

Beautiful hair adds immensely to the personal magnetism of both men and women. Actresses and smart women are ever on the look out for any harmless thing that will increase the natural beauty of their hair. The latest method is to use pure stallax as a shampoo on account of the peculiarly glossy, fluffy, and wavy effect which it leaves. As stallax has never been used much for this purpose it comes to the chemist only in ¼-lb. sealed original packages, enough for twenty-five or thirty shampoos. A teaspoonful of the fragrant stallax granules, dissolved in a cup of hot water, is more than sufficient for each shampoo. It is very beneficial and stimulating to the hair, apart from its beautifying effect.

TO HAVE SMOOTH, WHITE SKIN, FREE FROM BLEMISH

Does your skin chap or roughen easily, or become unduly red or blotchy? Let me tell you a quick and easy way to overcome the trouble and keep your complexion beautifully white, smooth, and soft. Just get some ordinary mercolised wax at the chemists' and use a little before retiring as you would use cold cream. The wax through some peculiar action, flecks off the rough, discoloured, or blemished skin. The worn-out cuticle comes off just like dandruff on a diseased scalp, only in almost invisible particles. Mercolised wax simply hastens Nature's work, which is the rational and proper way to attain a perfect complexion so much sought after, but very seldom seen. The process is perfectly simple and quite harmless.

PERMANENTLY REMOVING SUPERFLUOUS HAIR

How to permanently, not merely temporarily remove the downy growth of disfiguring superfluous hair, is what many women wish to know. It is a pity that it is not more generally known that pure powdered pheminol, obtainable from the chemist may be used for this purpose. It is applied directly to the objectionable hair. The recommended treatment not only instantly removes the hair leaving no trace, but is designed also to kill the roots completely.

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CLYDELLA PYJAMAS
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KREMENTZ JEWELLERY
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GOLF HOSE
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SILK DRESS BRACES
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The Scion of the Royal House of Aragon admired by artists and poets. With the help of Molossus and Cardinal Colonna she fulfilled her revenge against Octave to whom she gave her heart.

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She made the vow to renounce Octave's heart if God saves his life.
It is the greatest of all sacrifices! It is the supreme love!

VON MOLOSSUS
Whose love was rejected by Flaminia. Mad with jealousy, he ordered his army to enter Rome to imprison Octave and bring Flaminia to him as hostage.

Millions of people through the ages wanted to know the secrets hidden in the walls of the Vatican, and after centuries of anxiety, at last the great mystery is disclosed. The Conclave is seen in this Master-Production with all details: the election of the Pope and the ceremonies of the investiture.

H. H. THE POPE CLEMENT'S VII
Former Cardinal Medici, Colonna's rival. Who signed the Bill of Excommunicaton against the rebel Cardinal.

This stupendous drama based on the History of Rome, was produced at an enormous cost with the scenes taken in the exact locale of the history. Special permits were granted to the Producers by the Ecclesiastical Authorities and the Italian Government to photograph the Vatican and the famous Castle of St. Angelo, besides many other historical places. The only picture where fifty thousand actors take part. The splendor of the scenes is marvellous.

THE WANDERER
Whose prophecies about the fall of Rome caused his imprisonment, but all became true.
"……in that terrible night in the darkness broken only by flaming torches and raging fires ……savage shouts……desperate cries and the Pope leaving the Vatican in flight……"

The Olympic announces with just pride that Prof. E. DUPONT has composed the music to be played for "The Secrets of the Vatican" and the Orchestra has been augmented with more musicians than ever before seen in this theatre.

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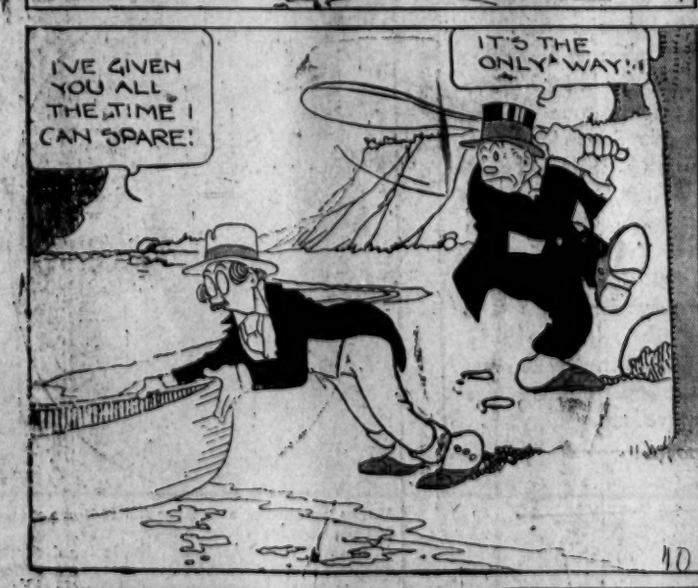
ARE YOU COMFORTABLE MY DEAR?
ANY TIME ANY ONE WOULD LIKE TO ROW - DON'T BE AFRAID TO SPEAK!
BIRDIE
2

I'M ANXIOUS FOR YOU TO TRY SOME JAM I MADE -
OH! I'M GOING TO LOVE THIS CAMPING LIFE -
I'LL KILL HIM YET - HE TALKS LIKE AN ECHO!
SHALL I GET YOU A DRINK MY LOVE?
3

WILL WONDERS NEVER CEASE!
YOU SEE - I DIDN'T WANT TO COME ON THIS TRIP - I'VE GOT A SERIOUS ENGAGEMENT TO PLAY BRIDGE TONIGHT - SO I BROUGHT ALONG A COLLAPSIBLE CANOE. YOU'LL PARDON ME - I'M SURE BUT I MUST GET BACK TO TOWN - PLEASE DO NOT MENTION THIS TO MY WIFE!
6

WHY DO YOU DELAY ME LIKE THIS? DO YOU NOT SEE THAT I AM INPATIENT TO GET AWAY? I HAVE TEN MILES TO PADDLE!
YES - I KNOW - BUT I'M THINKIN' OUT A BIG PROBLEM!
8



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